HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 195— BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 18 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
20 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10 602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x .	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,60
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dates bout.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
23rd Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feby.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927 23rd Aug.	ALIPORE	Colombo Straits China and Japan (Cargo only)
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th ,,	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927 19th Aug.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
31st ,,	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	15th Aug	24th Aug,
Honolulu Maru..	24th ,,	3rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	26th ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 353.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,832
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 8-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisstreet Mazagon, Bombay

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20413 for quotation.

CASTLE BRAND THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. TRADE MARK THE BEST PORTLAND CEMENT

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

The SUPER Brand

Spinet

Fine, Golden Virginia Oval Cork-tip CIGARETTES

20 for 1/-

Soothing as an Old Time Melody

150 years reputation in each tin. 150

ISHVERDAS & Co.,

ONE AND ONLY ONE

DISTRIBUTORS

of Sunripe, Spinet, Archer's Gold Flake and other Brands Cigarettes of Messrs. R. and G. HILL, Ltd., London.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An influential and respectable AGENT to sell ENGLISH FRUIT IN BOMBAY, retail and whole sale by auction. Security or Bank reference will be needed. Please state detail terms and conditions to 2019 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R400

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 6/10 for 9lbs. of fruit A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.

F R277

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194A

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.

P 28515-A

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)

A R401A.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPRESY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepeia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhgea and all other Dental Diseases

Re. 1-8 Post FREE

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.

29147

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|4 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?

CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 56 artistic shades.
Samples sent free on request.
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.

TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.
Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-1/4 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

K1.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wid Custom House Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that with the consent of the Government of Bombay conveyed under No. 7592|G.24, dated 3-12-1926, Revenue Department and in accordance with the Resolution passed by the King George V, Anti-Tuberculosis League at their Meeting, held in the Municipeal Corporation Hall on 23rd June, 1927, the said League has been dissolved and its property moveable and immoveable has been transferred to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th August, 1927.

29148

NOTICE

THE undersigned will receive tenders on G. I. P. Railway's authorised form (price of form one Rupee per copy) at his office at Manmad by post under registered cover up to 12 hours on 1st September, 1927, for purchase of about 400 tons W.I. & M.S. Scrap lying at Manmad Central Engineering Workshop.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender.

For details apply to A. E. MOULD, Bridge Engineer, G.I.P. Rly. Manmad.

A. E. MOULD,
Bridge Engineer.

Manmad, 15-8-1927. 29150

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION for the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the appointment of DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Section 59 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

The minimum monthly salary of the appointment at present is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum Rs. 1,500.

The applicant must be a person of high educational qualifications and should preferably have had previous administrative experience. Persons already in Municipal service are not debarred from applying.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the leave regulations and the Municipal provident fund.

The candidate selected by the Corporation will in the first instance be appointed to act as Dy. Municipal Commissioner with effect from such date not later than 1st April, 1928, as may be convenient, when the present incumbent will proceed on leave pending retirement and will be confirmed as Dy. Municipal Commissioner subject to his work being found satisfactory on the date of the retiremet of the present incumbent.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificate of age and physical fitness and should be addressed to the Municipal Office in Bombay so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 31st October, 1927.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay,
Dated 12th August, 1927.

29138

THE GOKAK MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day, an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1927, at the rate of Rupees Two annas eight per share (Free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1927, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 24th August, 1927.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1927, to FRIDAY, the 2nd September, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Forbes Building,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 16th August, 1927. 29145

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A HOTEL WITH ITS FURNITURE ETC., AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 512 of 1927 Abbas Azizullah vs. Alli Mazgani, Messrs. BENNETT & COY., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri near Cemetery, and opposite Moon Mills:—

The whole of the stock-in-trade of a hotel with its furniture cupboard, chairs, etc., as a going concern in one lot.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD., (In Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, the Official Liquidator of the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1927, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Mill premises at Reay Road, Mazagaon, the immoveable properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying therein.

LAND. All that piece of land situate at Mazagaon, Reay Road, and originally admeasuring about 55,199 square yards, but now admeasuring about 54,159-15 square yards held under lease from Government dated the 30th day of May 1868 for the term of 999 years, at a nominal rent of Re. 1/- (one per annum.

SPINDLES. 46,452 Spindles all in working order.

LOOMS: 1,383 Looms in good working order

STEAM ENGINES of 2,500 H.P. with which further ample means of extensions are possible. Built by Messrs. Douglas and Grant and are in working order and show fuel economy.

BOILERS. Ten Water Tube Boilers by Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox (4 of 1922 with 160 lbs. pressure each) 1 of 1917 of 162 lbs. pressure, two of 1909 of 160 lbs. pressure each, and 3 of 1907 of 162 lbs. pressure each, all certified, and in good order.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery, such as openers, Lapping Machines, Cards, Slubbing, Inter and Roving Machinery with a complete set of sizing and calendering rollers, etc., all by well-known makers.

The mill is fully equipped with Electric installation and has besides a complete set of Hydrants, Humidifires and sprinklers with various other tools, implements, plants, accessories, etc., etc., and is centrally situated, opposite the Harbour Electric Railway Line, and being in the vicinity of the Cotton Market at Sewree has the advantage of saving heavy Hamalage and Cartage for carting down cotton to the Mill premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of machinery and inspection of the property, please apply to the Official Liquidator of the Company at ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, or to the Undersigned.

The Sale is subject to a reserve bid and sanction of the Court and private offers will also be received by the Official Liquidator at his Office.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET (BARA IMAM,) NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Khimji Vishram, the equitable mortgagees and with the consent of Lavji Meghji, the assignee of the Decree dated 1st March, 1926, and also with the consent of Gopalji Ramji the 1st defendant the Mortgagor in Suit No. 3329 of 1925 (Keshavji Damji vs. Gopalji Ramji and Khimji Vishram), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 5th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of Khoja Street containing by admeasurement about 100 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 1643, New No. 8769, Old Survey No. 1316, and New Survey No. 4724 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7274 and Street No. 44 and bounded on the North by a passage and beyond it by the property of Vajir Hajee, on the East by the Khoja Street, on the South by the Temple of Khandoba and on the West by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT
Harold Lloyd
IN
"The Freshman"
(7 Reels)
The Greatest Comedy ever seen in Bombay.
TIME: Daily 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M. Matinee Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays 4 P.M.
Free list entirely suspended.

Last two Weeks! Last two Weeks!!
Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
will stage on
On Saturday, 20th Aug. 1927 at 3 P.M.
(Specially on account of GOKUL ASTHAMI)
DRAUPADI,
On Sunday, 21st Aug. 1927 at 3 P.M.
KACHA PYALA
AT THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
RATES AS USUAL.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.
CHARITY MATCH
IN AID OF
Gujerat Flood Relief Fund.
MOHAN BAGANS OF CALCUTTA.
V.
CHESHIRE REGIMENT,
Harwood League Champions.
Saturday—August, 20th—5-30 P.M.
RESERVED SEATS .. .. Rs. 5.
UNRESERVED SEATS .. .. Rs. 2.
SERVICE MEMBERS .. .. Re. 1.
BOOKING AT THE GATE, COOPERAGE.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of Immoveable Property situate at Virle Parle advertised for sale on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION. SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD NOW CALLED GOPI TANK ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Dr. Shivram Waman Patil the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Insolvant Sakharam Vishram Kir, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage dated 19th June 1922 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on the premises on THURSDAY, the 18th August, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Lady Jamshedji Road now called Gopi Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2372 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 4751, New No. 3566, Old Survey No. 188, New Survey No. 1|1413, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4140, 4141, 4142 (1-2-3) and Street Nos. 501, 502, 503, 503 A, 503B and New City Survey No. 307, Street No. 627.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Medows Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BORAS ABOUT 7 CANDIES AMERICAN COTTON, 70 BORAS ABOUT 30 CANDIES AMERICAN COTTON SWEEPING.

Under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th August 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Chief Inspector's yard near the Yellow Gate Princess Dock the following goods:—

15 Boras about 7 candies American cotton.

70 Boras about 30 candies American cotton sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD IRON PIPES, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS, TINS, PACKING CASES, OLD LINEN, OLD LIFE-BELTS, BELTING, FILES, WOOD PLANKS, COCOA, CORNED BEEF, ETC.

Messrs. MENNESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bomba

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THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION MOVING NORTHWARDS

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The Bay depression is moving North-westwards and lies this morning over Chota Nagpur. The weather continues disturbed over the Punjab, West United Provinces, and East Rajputana. The Arabian Sea monsoon is weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Kumaon and the Punjab Hills, Rajputana East, Konkan, and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Central India, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and North Coorg. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the Punjab, East and North Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are:—Nergui two inches; Tavoy one and a half; Amherst and Rangoon one; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab three; Bhamo, and Cox's Bazar one and a half; Calcutta one; Saugor Island three, Burdwan one; Balasore three; Sambalpur three-quarters; Chaibasa two; Ranchi one; Hazaribagh, and Daltonganj one and a half; Gaya, Benares and Jhansi one; Agra a half; Mainpuri one and a half; Bareilly, and Meerut one; Mussooree one and a half; Ambala one; Simla one and a half; Dalhousie and Jaipur two, Kotah one and Cocanada a half.

Forecast:—An increase in the central parts of the country.—A. P.

LOCAL RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17th Aug.:—Colaba Point 0.30, Fort 0.20, J. J. Hospital 0.11.

Total since 1st June to 17th Aug.:—Colaba Point 52.69, Fort 65.89, J. J. Hospital 52.12.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925, Colaba Point 42.42, Fort 47.29, J. J. Hospital 45.20.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 55.48, Fort 80.89, J. J. Hospital 65.22.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 17TH AUGUST, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 17th August, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.90" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the north and east Punjab. Temperature was higher than usual in the southwest of the province and lower in other parts. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 1.68" of rain, Agra 0.42", Jhansi 1.10" and Cawnpore 0.26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Jhansi. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Allahabad and lower at Agra and Mainpuri; the minimum was nearly normal in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 2.21" of rain, Kotah 1.12" and Mount Abu 0.17". Skies are clear over upper Sind, lightly to moderately clouded over west Rajputana and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in east Rajputant. Maximum temperature was below normal at Jodhpur and the minimum at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.26" of rain, Ahmedabad 0.12" and Indore 0.13". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Kathiawar; the minimum was almost normal throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor and Khandwa report each 0.10" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the north of the area and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. The air is locally drier than usual in Berar. Temperature was nearly normal except at Akola, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.30" of rain and Ratnagiri 0.11". Skies are in general heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 83.2 deg. and a minimum of 76.0 deg. both being 1 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.10" of rain and Nizamabad 0.13 ins., Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally active in northwest India and weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat and the Konkan, and local in Central India West and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Central Provinces.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17th August, 1927:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.759 inches (.005 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.693 inches (.003 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .011 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.2 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (1.2 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours, 0.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the month, 3.32 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 52.76 inches.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, August 16.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 12th to 15th Aug.	3691	20509	—16818
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 15th Aug.	3122143	3299610	—177467
SHIPMENTS. 12th to 15th Aug..			
United Kingdom	256	—	256
Continent	3756	—	3756
China, Japan & Coast Ports	18573	—	18573
Total.	22585	—	22585
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 15th Aug.			
United Kingdom	26170	49023	—22853
Continent	370381	492099	—121708
China	208862	381394	—172532
Japan	1320487	1457617	—137130
Coast Ports	25950	23725	+2225
U.S.A.	726	1450	—724
Total.	1952576	2405298	—452722
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	3477	1314	+ 2163
China, Japan & Coast Ports	600	12945	—12345

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 5th Aug. 1927.	1926.
Madras	10617	10114
Bombay	1851	4482
Sind	107	148
Bengal	1245	659
U. P.	372	23
Punjab	27	453
C. P.	..	..
Berar	..	..
N. W. F. Provinces (B)	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	96	94
Burma (A)	211	..
Jodhpur State	..	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajpipla State	..	..
Jaipur State	298	263
Baroda State	..	..
Nabha State	..	..
Cambay State	..	..
Alwar State (A)	..	..
Holkar State	246	..
Katosan State	..	..
Total	15070	16236

	1st Sept. to 29th July. 1926-27	1925-26
Madras	342887	425013
Bombay	742955	848030
Sind	129772	209412
Bengal	47396	47611
U. P.	178308	193239
Punjab	622989*	1077117*
C. P.	343301	371743
Berar	746714	600640
N. W. F. Provinces (b)	935	2177
Ajmer Merwar	38160	63285
Burma (A)	44400	88258
Jodhpur State	5690	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State	11971*	16434
Baroda State	97291	..
Nabha State	20396	..
Cambay State	1953	..
Awar State (b)	4137	2473
Holkar State	2613	..
Katosan State	208	..
Total	3400789	3963634

*Adjusted (a) to 22nd July, (b) to 15th July.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have re-ceived the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in per, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	1927
Bukit Darah Rubber	23-8	10	683	850		15	
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		20	
Ceylon Planters	46-8	10	310	714	93+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	55	10	314	1400		100	0
Clunes Estates	33	10	455	1048		10*	
Cochin Rubber	52-8	15	370	1094		35	
Eila Tea	300	100	474	1072		5*	
Estates Co. of Uva	39	10	565	325	2512	38	8
Fairlawn Estate	33-8	15	1094		685	20	
Frocester Estates	72	10	281	997		100	25
Hatbawe Rubber	16-8	10	930	861		5*	
Honiton Rubber	10	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	48	10	390	768		120	10
IndoMalay Estates	24	10	612	735		40	
Jambulande T. & Rub	17-8	10	730	526		20	
Jebong Rubber	23-8	10	738	1626		30	
Kalutara Company	49	10	412	1212		100	
Kalutara Rubber	23	10	825	547		34	
Kelani Valley Rubber	32-8	10	494	333		40	
Langat River	33	10	441	1112	925+	73	
Lanka Rubber	87-8	10	220	531		135	10
Lansdowne Rubber	210	50	550	817		75	
Maha Uva Estates	55	10	405		822	45	10
Matale Valley Rubber	34	10	670	587		15*	
Meall Mor Estates	28	15	725	418	543	22	1/2
Mirishena Rubber	54	10	388	912		95	10
Naranjoda Rubber	35	10	479	365		15*	
Neuchatel Estates	55	15	720	2423	695	40	5
North-Western Rub.	25-8	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	28	10	690	822	411	6*	
Rubber Growers'	42-8	10	426	634		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	220	50	383	3207	379	20*	
Talgaswella Tea	60	10	232	960	195	95	
Torrington Tea	20 8	10	1240		501	17	6
Udabage Tea	80	20	439	1330	150	65	
Udapolla Rubber	26	10	1116	730		32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	19-8	10	445	375		30	
Yogan Tea	51	10	395	1185	956	65	15

Interims *Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks:—Market steady. Rubber:—Spot Colombo Re. 0.89 Cents.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name	Face Value	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. £	1 0 0	1 2 9
4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	93 15 0
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0	1 7 6
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 0 0	1 5 0
Attock Oil.	1 0 0	0 18 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 18 6
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	1 3 3
Burma Copn. Rs.	10 0 0	0 13 9
British American Tobacco. £	1 0 0	5 3 3
Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	6 13 9
Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 6 9
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 16 3
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	4 0 0
English Elec. Co., Ord.	1 0 0	0 8 0
Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0	2 6 9
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 10 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 17 6
Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 6 6
Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	6 0 0
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 11 3
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	2 2 0
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 8 3
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	1 0 0	2 2 9
Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 8 1½
Vickers Ord.	0 6 8	0 10 6
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 5 0	0 12 10½
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 2 9

Remarks:—Goversment Securities—Firm.
General Securities—Steady but little doing. Oil shares—Weak.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)			£ 103. 0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 4. 3.9
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock			£ 86.15.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)			£ 0. 9.6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)			£ 108. 0.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.			£ 0. 8.3
Burma Corporation Ltd.			£ 0.13.9
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 5. 5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)			£ 108.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)			£ 99. 5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)			£ 97. 0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)			£ 1. 1.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China			£ 20. 0.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.			£ 0. 3.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.			£ 6. 5.0
French 5% Rentes			£ 16.15.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.			£ 114. 0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock			£ 71 .0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)			£ 95.15.0
India 3% Sterling Stock			£ 61. 0.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)			£ 102. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)			£ 101. 0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.			£ 2.12.6
Lloyds Bank Limited			£ 3. 2.3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 0.17.3
National Bank of India Ltd			£ 42.15.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)			£ 6. 4.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.			£ 9. 15.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.			£ 81.10.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.			£ 4.10.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)			£ 195. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)			£ 88.10.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)			£ 100.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934-48)			£ 97. 0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)			£ 102. 0.0

Remarks:—Market quiet.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

16th August 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 6th Aug. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1719	767.
Bombay x	21111	14676
Karachi	4032	1954
Madras	5897	2240
Rangoon	.. (a)	..
Tuticorin	3422	1226
	36181	20863

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 6 th Aug. 1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	924	1338
Bombay	40278	6829
Karachi	4402	1473
Madras	935	4782
Rangoon	672	706
Tuticorin	..	879
	47311	16007

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 6th Aug. 1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	106532	74296
Bombay x	3110216	3262336
Karachi	751324	1168068
Madras	153176	147682
Rangoon	27930 (a)	28321
Tuticorin	55336	80914
	4204514	4761617

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 6th Aug. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	35817	37878
Bombay x	1933280	2336629
Karachi	645859	1000951
Madras	47135	92242
Rangoon	62664	84931
Tuticorin	33387	106069
	2758142	3658700

(a) to 30th July. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 15th August 1927.	1926
	70	491
	1st Sept. to 15th August 1926-27.	1925-26
	46365	113691

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 2nd Aug. 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	205
Continent	3278	7264
China	1000	6109
Japan	2475	16875
Bombay (a)	595	166
U. S. A.	1225	..
	8573	30609

	1st Sept. to 2nd Aug. *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	40611	65995
Continent	340328	413117
China	64514	128885
Japan	186220	406515
Bombay (a)	47246	117824
U. S. A.	9051	9450
	687970	1141766

* Adjusted
(a) includes cotton for transhipment.

A CLIMB-DOWN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A few days ago the Associated Press broadcasted the correspondence between the President of the Uppinangady Taluka Board and the Collector of South Kanara in regard to the decision of the District Board to present an address printed in Khadi to H. E. The Governor of Madras. The Indian Press as a whole praised the reply of the President of the Taluk Board. The Collector has come out the best in this duel and the District Board ate the humble pie as can be seen from the following resolution of the District Board passed at its special meeting held on the 5th August:—

"That in cancellation of the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 23rd ultimo that an address be presented to H. E. the Governor when he visits the district in October next in a casket as heretofore."

A sum of Rs. 200 was sanctioned for the cost of the casket and other items of expenses. And yet we are asked to believe that India has ceased to obey the Civilian! It is a pity that the members of the Board who voted for the Khadi address had not the backbone to strick to it.—Yours etc.

R. KRISHNA AYYAR

Dadar.

A Madras message says:—"The Under-Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, intimates that Sardar Lakshman Singh Duffadar of the Akali Jatha in the United States of America has sent to the President of the Congress a sum of Rs. 546/- earmarked for the relief of the families of Akali prisoners imprisoned for political offences."—A. P

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

S.S. Kranna, Capt. Merchant from Hull.
S.S. Risaldar, Capt. Mathews from Calcutta.
S.S. Surada, Capt. Lane from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

S.S. Canton, Capt. Anderson for Rangoon.
S.S. Golconda, Capt. Brown for Rangoon.
S.S. Biscaya, Capt. Gerdelmann for Batoum.
S.S. City of Madras, Capt. McKay for Calcutta.
S.S. Dara, Capt. March for Jeddah.

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Ornia for Karachi.
Steamer Razmak for Aden.

S.S. Koranna: The J. F. Company's steamer Koranna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S.S. Risaldar: The T. M. Company's steamer Risaldar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a genera cargo.

S.S. Surada: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Surada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Canton: The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Canton, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoos with a general cargo.

S.S. Biscaya: The S. O. Company's steamer Biscaya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Batoum, with ballast.

S.S. City of Madras: The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer City of Madras, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Dara: The T. M. Company's steamer Dara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Golconda: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

S.S. Ranpura from London, Agents: M. M. and Co.:—

From Marseilles: 20 kegs lead; 17 rolls and 71 bundles motor tyres; 345 cases vermouth; 550 cases brandy; 79 cases mineral water; 1,200 bundles tiles; 50 kegs and 50 cks. hypsulpate of soda; 28 cases wool tissue; 28 cases cheese; 400 cases tiles 25 cases imitation silver lametta; 19 cases silk goods; 17 cases silk nal yarn; 23 cases motor car tubes; 25 cases wine; 100 bags almonds; 256 bundles soap; 10 cases condensed milk; 100 cases brass circles; 12 kegs aniline colour; 10 kegs paste colour; 200 kegs ore.

From London: 10 cases brass eyelets; 20 cases quinine; 51 cases and 18 packages Scots emulsion; 151 cases medicines; 45 bales blankets; 32 cases gripe water; 225 cases whiskey; 48 cases lysol; 167 cases provisions; 69 cases confectionary; 50 cases glue; 20 bags butter beans; 11 cases medicinal goods; 11 cases envelopes and paper cards; 10 cases artist's goods; 15 packages vibrona; 166 cases boot polish; 11 cases crown corks; 22 cases medicinal tinctures; 51 cases fruit salt; 14 cases muds; 17 cases ointments; 444 cases cigarettes; 135 cases castor oil; 18 cases arrowroots, epsom salt and pearl barley; 106 cases biscuits; 17 cases oil olive; 29 cases pearl barley; 10 cases sugar; 10 cases tinned fish; 10 cases epsom salts; 17 cases food extract; 18 cks. plumbago crucibles; 15 cases and 2 cks. lubricating oil; 36 drums and 11 cases disinfectant fluid; 10 cases printed book and periodicals; 18 cases ovaltine; 10 cases paint; 100 boxes fish; 20 cases hams and bacon; 34 cases and 32 drums cables; 12 cases gas manties; 15 boxes salmon; 10 packages and 34 cases sausagues; 17 cases sauce; 12 bales and 2 cts. abestoes; 10 cases hair oil; 16 cases valves; 8 drums paraffin oil; 450 cases vegetable product; 84 cases cheese; 350 cases and 75 cks. beer; 1043 cases brandy; 50 cases wine; 12 cases olives; 22 cases woodens; 10 cases hardware; 60 cases sanotogen; 108 cases brass wire; 120 cases brasspanel pens; 100 cases copper; 20 bales cotton yarn; 10 cases capsules; 13 cases cottos sewing thread; 300 cases chicory; 15 cases drapery; 12 brls. and 1 bundle brass leds; 14 cases meds. and chemist stores; 27 cases mustard.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. Dahyalbhai Makanji of Morvi who is well-known in Bombay as a jeweller is performing at Morvi, Kathiawar, a sacrifice known as Shri Atiradra Yagna.—Free Press.

It is understood that Nawab Sir Ameen Jung Bahadur, Law Member, Hyderabad will revert to his former office as Sadrul Moham Peshi (Minister in Waiting) to His Exalted Highness the Nizam. Nawab Lotfud Daula Bahadur, a former Minister in charge of Public Works, will take his place.—Free Press.

The Mohtamim, Tibbia College, Patiala, writes:—

"The admission to the 1st year class of "Bhuptindra Tibbia College", Patiala, has begun and will continue upto 1st October, next after which no student will be admitted. Only a limited number of students will be taken."

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Opened 25 Points higher. Advance carried further. Futures 54 to 57 points Higher

LOCAL:—Profit taking at the Advance. Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

(N. Y.—October highest 19.70 (2.53 p.m.) lowest 19.39 (at the opening).

Liverpool 9 a.m. Temperatures abnormally high in Texas. Scattered showers in Oklahoma.

Liverpool 8-35 p.m. Lack of selling power, scattered buying, weather map good.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables.

Less offering. Confirmation of weevil damage and low crop estimates stimulating new buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

From their Liverpool friends:—

"Advancing on fear crop deterioation above normal. Still look for higher."

From their New Orleans friends.—

(1) "Crop prospects are decidedly less favourable, dry weather badly wanted. Do not think it safe to sell short at present prices."

(2) "Are very friendly to cotton in view of poor outlook for the comin crop. Boll weevil is in favour by prevailing wet weather. Think market is in health psition. Money in easier. Do not think market will give way under hedge sales."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, August 17.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 25 points higher and improved further on speculative buying. Market closed at a rise of 54 to 37 points. Spot Cotton improved 55 points to 19.95 points.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 50 to 51 points. Spot Cotton improved 31 points to 19.11c.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady but improved towards the close on less offerings and scattered buyings. Spot Cotton registered an advance of 23 points to 10.36d. per lb. Sales of ready Cotton were 5,000 Bales.

Temperatures are ruling abnormally high in ports of Texas, reducing the fear of weevil damage. Some scattered showers are reportd from Oklahoma. The remaining of the belt experience good weather. To-morrow the weekly weather report will be received showing some improvement in the weather. The boll weevil damage has been over estimated, creating an accumulation of fairly large long interest. We believe sales in strong markets likely today, for a quick turn are preferable.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Following a rise of 54 to 58 points in New York futures. The local market opened at Rs. 409 and ruled quiet on profit taking. At the decline there was some scattered buying but the improvement was again lost on weak Liverpool cables. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach J.-A.	389	389	387	387
Broach A.-M.	409	409-12	405-8	407-8
Oomra D.-J.	377	377-8	376	377-8
Bengal D.-J.	344	345	344	345

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Liverpool opened 16 points higher but ruled quiet. The local market opened at Rs. 406 for A.-M. Broach and ruled steady bst again ruled quiet and closed as under:

Broach J.-A.	383	384	383	383
Broach A.-M.	406	407-8	405-4	405-8
Oomra D.-J.	376	377	376	376
Bengal D.-J.	343	343-8	343	343

SAMPIN MARKET.

	Bombay, Aug. 17.
	Bombay, Aug. 17.
Aug.	233.60 plus 1.90
Nov.	240.30 plus 2.20
Feb.	243.50 plus 2.10

TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

To-day 400 Bales of Broach Cotton were tendered. Total Tenders 14,400 Bales.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Bengal	.. 346	D.-J.			
Broach	.. 407	A.-M.			
Broach	.. 385	J.A.			
Umra	.. 377	D.-J.			
Broach	.. 937	393	387	382	
S. D.	.. 404	400	394	388	
P. A.	.. 401	394	387	381	
K. V.	.. 389	386	381	376	
Dholera	.. 385	382	377	376	
Kalajin	.. 390	386	381	376	
Cutch	.. 399	395	391	386	
Surat	.. 450	446	442	...	
Rajpipla	.. 445	441	437	...	
Navsari	.. 460	456	452	...	
Southern-Western	.. ...	387	383	379	
Comptah	.. ...	412	408	404	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

100	Vardhman Bros., Kekri	.. 345
200	Vardhman Bros., Jalna	.. 371
100	Ozoburin and Co., C. P. I.	.. 390
200	Ozoburin and Co., Arbi	.. 385
100	Jetha Devji, Amalner	.. 365
200	Toyomunkwa, Sindh-American	.. 360
100	Aryan Khimjee, Nagar	.. 360
200	G. G. Kesra and Co., Sangli	.. 380
100	Mooljee Jetha Company, Bhilwara	.. 364
100	Mooljee Jetha Company, Bijapur	.. 364

HOLIDAY.

On Saturday the 20th instant, the local market will be closed on account of Gokul Ashtami.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 16

Silver: Market closed quiet.

Spot	25-1/8
Forward	25-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 16

Bar Gold, Fine. per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Our Silver market closes 3 annas higher han the last week. The market in the early part of the week ruled quiet and steady within narrow limits, but in the middle declined in sympathy with Shanghai Exchange and selling by bear operators. It however, soon recovered and advanced by about a rupee and a half, in consequence of short covering on steadier Shanghai Exchange and transferring of bear position on account of scarcity of Contracts in the August settlement. This rise was ultimately lost and the prices relapsed owing to long liquidation and selling on foreign account. The highest price touched during the week being Rs. 57-12 on the 13th instant and the lowest Rs. 56-4 on the 11th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-8. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-3/16 higher than the last week, the highest touched being 2-5-13/16 on the 13th instant and the lowest 2-5-3/8 on the 9th instant.

The London price is 0-3/16 higher. The market was quiet and steady with China being a buyer while India was a seller. The New York price is 54-1/2 cents. i.e. 0-3/8 cent. higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 54-5/8 cents on the 13th instant and the lowest 54-1/8 cents on the 11th instants.

The prices for Gold are about unchanged, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-7-6 for eady, Rs. 21-7-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 for the second settlement. London price closes having improved at £4-4-11-1/2.

It is difficult at present to anticipate the market which remains uncertain depending chiefly upon the question of Currency Reserve.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 16.

Demand Bills 485.8

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, August 17.

Following unchanged London quotations the local market opened steady but ruled easy on free offerings. The closing quotations were as under:—

Ready	56/15.
Shravan	56/15 57/ 56/13 56/15
Bhadarwa	57/ 57/1 56/14 57/
Aso	57/1 57/2 56/15 57/
Shanghai Exchange	2-5 3/4.

GOLD.

Ready	21	8	6
Shravan	21	8	0
Bhadarwa	21	8	6

Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 17.

Castorseeds Deliver September Opening 48/12/0, Highest 49/3/0, Lowest 48/10/0, Closing 48/15/0.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 45/10/ Highest 45/15/0, Closing 45/13/0.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/8/6, Closing 4/8/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 53/13/0, Highest 54/2/0, Closing 54/1/0.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 17.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 16th inst.:—

	Cwts
Wheat	15,399
Linseed	3,532
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	150
Gingellyseeds	110
Poppyseed	35
Groundnuts	1,967
Castorseed	195
Rice	25,404
Myraboilams	1,575
Cottonseed	1,673
Mowraseed	26
Gram	314
Joowar	7,945
Barley	315
Bajree	4,960
Coal	205 Tons

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 17.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about a penny per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/ per cwt.

Tranship Rs. 9/15 per cwt. FBH.

S. S. Glanden sh 14/7 1/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Puly sh 14/8 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Aug/Sept. sh 14/11 1/2 per cwt FBH. a

Shipt. Oct/Nov/Dec. sh 15/2 1/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 15/6 per cwt FBH. a

Jamnagar C.I.F.—August sh 15/2 per cwt FBH. a

September sh 15/2 per cwt FBH.

Oct/Nov/Dec. sh 15/6 per cwt FBH.

Jan/Feb/March sh 15/9 per cwt FBH.

B.R.B. Beet:—Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

Boet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt

Tone:—Steady.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Bombay, August 16. Per ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	59 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supru (Dutch)	15 8 0
Farina superior (Dutch)	15 6 0
Epsom Salt	3 12 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 10 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 6 0
Maize Starch, continental	14 0 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 4 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride, English	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 4 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 8 0
Australian Mutton Tallow. white	35 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali large pkg	10 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small a	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Samll Pkg.	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda Ash, German	6 10 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide, B.A.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

The above prices of Bleaching Powder are nominal.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 16.		
October	19.68	plus	.54
December	19.95	plus	.54
January	20.03	plus	.56
March	20.20.	plus	.54
May	20.40	plus	.57
Middling Spot	19.95	plus	.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 16.		
October	19.55	plus	.51
January	19.90	plus	.50
Middling Spot	19.15	plus	.51

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	19.51
January	19.84
March	20.04
NEW YORK. Noon Call.	
October	19.57
January	19.88
March	20.05
NEW ORLEANS 9 a.m.	
October	19.45
January	19.80
	Bales.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

	New York, Aug. 16.
March	19.93
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
Day's Experts to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool Aug. 16.		
Scinde, Good	7.95	plus	.15
Scinde, Fully Good	8.15	plus	.15
Scinde, Fine	8.35	plus	.15
Bengal, Good	7.95	plus	.15
Bengal, Fully Good	8.15	plus	.15
Bengal, Fine	8.35	plus	.15
Oomra, Good	8.35	plus	.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.60	plus	.15
Oomra, Fine	8.85	plus	.15
Broach, Good	8.65	plus	.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.95	plus	.15
Broach, Fine	9.25	plus	.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool Aug. 16.		
August	18.62	plus	27
September	18.72	plus	.37
October	18.84	plus	.39
November	19.01	plus	.34
December	18.96	plus	.28
January	18.91	plus	.26
February	18.87	plus	.26
March	18.84	plus	26
April	18.84	plus	.26
May	18.83	plus	.26
June	18.83	plus	.26
July	18.83	plus	.26
August	18.83	plus	.26
Sakellaridis,	F.G.F. Spot		
	19.50	plus	.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool Aug. 16.		
August	10.19	plus	.22
September	10.24	plus	.20
October	10.31	plus	.20
November	10.34	plus	.20
December	10.41	plus	.20
January	10.48	plus	.20
February	10.49	plus	.20
March	10.53	plus	.21
April	10.53	plus	.21
May	10.58	plus	.21
June	10.58	plus	.21
July	1.58	plus	.21
August	10.53.	plus	.21
Middling Spot	10.36	plus	.23

SALES.

	Liverpool Aug. 16. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 16

Barlette Russo, per 63 lb. 53|9 Aug|Sept shipment sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. 54|9 Aug|Sept. shipment sellers.

Wheat, Australian, 54 Aug|Sept. shipment sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, 55 Aug|shipment. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 16.

Cottonseed Bombay £8; 12:6 Aug.Sept. shipment. Value.

Castorseed, Bombay, £17: 5:0 Aug|Sept. shipment. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, £18: 10:0 Apg. Sept. shipment. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £17: 17:6 Aug. Sept. shipment. sellers.

Linseed Calcutta ton, £17-17-6 Sept|Oct. shipment value.

Linseed, La Plata, c i f ton, £15: 16:3 Afloat to Hull. Paid.

Linseed, Bombay, ton, £18: 10: 0 Aug| Sept. shipment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 16.

Linseed oil, Naked, London, ewt. 32 Sept. Oct. delivery sellers 32|4 1|2 Jan|Apr delivery.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY

SECURITIES WEAK

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, August 17.

Cotton Mills shares opened unchanged and improved somewhat on better support in a narrow market. The tone of the market is healthy.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron shares ruled steady with good support. The market is acting heavy at the advance but still there exists some short interest which may result in further moderate improvement in the values. TataHydros ruled steady. Andhras ruled quiet.

SECURITIES:—

The market ruled easy on reported failure of an outside bull party to meet liabilities. Prices for 31/2 per cent. paper declined to Rs. 77/2, but improved in the late trading on short covering to secure profits. The undertone is week.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 78|8.

Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/12.

Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.

Central (£50.25) 10 p.c. 29|8.

Eastern (£10-5 Pd) 8 p. c. 92-8.

Imperial (500) p.c. 1415.

Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 315.

Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1,28|2.

Central India Mining (10) 26.

Ondian Cement (250) 190|10.

Katni Cement (100) ,O) 175.

Katni Cement (40) (D) 620.

Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.

Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.

Shivrajpur (10) 7,54.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8

Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2) p.c. 142

Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 104

Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.

Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.

Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5.1/4 p.c. 102.

Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.

Mandra Bhon (100.90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77/8.

Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.

Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89

Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8

Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.

Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.

Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 717-8

Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.

Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.

Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 807/8.

Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 967/8.

Bombay Tramwayys (O) 50 4-1/2 146/4.

Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.

Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90

Tata Hydro Elec. O (100) 30, 1088/12

Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010

Tata Power O. (1,000) 557/8

Tata Power, P (1,000) 867/8.

Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.

Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548|12

Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17.12 207/8.

Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.

New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.

New Mofussil (400) Rs. 667/8.

New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.

Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 407-8.

Apollo (30) nil. 6.

Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.

Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.

Bombay Deying (250) 25, 932/8.

Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 547/8.

Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 485

Central (100) 20, 423/12.

Crescent (100) 208/12

Colaba Mills (100) 6. 141/4

Dawn (250) 80, 715

David (500) 245.

E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.

Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135

Elphinstone (100) nil 17|8.

Fuzulbhoy Mil's (200) 20, xo 916/4.

Framji Petit (1,000) 650.

Globe (100) 30.

Gokak Mills (100) 5, 135/10.

Indore Malwa (100) 383/12.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 233/12.

Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.

Kasturchand (500) 30/4.

Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,285.

Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6450.

Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 108/12.

Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.

Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.

Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 137/8.

Meyer Sassoon)160) 90.

Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200

New Great Mills 312|8.

New City Mills (100) 122-8

Pabaney Mill 230, 261-4.

Pearl Mills (250) 6, 580.

Phoenix (100) 10, 395.

Simplex (100) 177/8.

Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.

Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1 2 70

Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.

Sir Barucha Mills (100) 25/8

Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 520.

Swan Mills (100) 153/12.

Tata Mills (100) 82/8.

Tata Oil Mills (100) 25

Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830

Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 272-8

Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.

B. Burma T. Corporation 12.5) Rs. 106 656-4

B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 237-8

Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 207/8.

Bombay Steam P. (250) 6t.pc. 250.

Bombay Uganda (100.80 Pd.) 6 p.c.

British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9 5 14.

Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.

Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4

Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 25-12

Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 13

Kemp (200) 15, 190.

McKenzie (10) 25, 370.

New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 1|25|12

Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.

Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.

Seindia Steam (15) 1, 16|2.

Tata 1st Preference 142/8.

Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.

Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 92/4.

Tata Iron (O) (75) 51/9.

Tata Iron Oef. (30) 157/8.

Telephone Co. (50) 36

Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.

Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, Aug. 16 £
Chartered Bank of I.A. and C	£ 20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	114-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-3/4
National Bank	49-3/4
Eastern Bank	6-1/4
Funding Loan 5 per cent. 4 per cent.	86-3/4
Conversion Loan	76-5/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-7/8
Consols	54-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	91

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Aug. 16.
T T Berlin on London	20.44-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	Unquoted
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.00

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London. Aug. 16.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/2 per cent
Interest 7 day's Market Loans	3-1/2 per cent
Bank Bills, 3 mon.	4-3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 mon.	4-17/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 mon.	4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 mon.	5-1/4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 16

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, e and f Calcutta.

Aug|Sept. per ewt.	14|10-1/2
Oct|Dec. per ewt.	14|10-1/2
Jan|Mar. per ewt.	15|1-1/2
C. & F BOMBAY,	
Oct|Dec. per ewt.	15|0-1/4
C. & F. KARACHI,	
Oct|Dec. per ewt	15|1

LONDON METALS.

	London, Aug. 16. £
Copper, English best selected	61-1/8
Copper, Braziers,	70-1/2
Yellow Metal,	63-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	24-3/8
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	14
Tin, English Ingots,	290-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

	London. Aug. 16
Para Rubber	1/4-Sept|Oct. value

COFFEE.

London, Aug. 16.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 14

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TODAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football: Wiltshires vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

Prof. Horrwitz's lecture on "Comparative Literature," University Lecture Hall, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 19.

Rovers Cup Football: Lancashire Fusiliers vs Colaba United, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of Aug. 4, ex. s.s. "Naldera" due at 6 a.m.

Meeting to devise means of relief for flood-stricken, etc., Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m., Miss M. A. Tata presiding.

SATURDAY, August 20.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s. Moolton at Aden.

Football match in aid of Gujrat Relief Fund, Cooperage, 5 45 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Yunnan and Kweichow provinces are subject to abnormal delay due to interruption.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

S.S. "Clan Macintosh" left Suez for Colombo, Mahras and Calcutta, on the evening of 13th.

FAREWELL TO A MILL MANAGER.

A pleasant function took place at the David Mills, Bombay, on Monday last, the occasion being a farewell given by the staff to their Manager, Mr. G. C. Abbott, who is going Home on leave. Mr. Abbott was presented with a Silver Cruet Stand with suitable engraving as a small token of remembrance and esteem.

MR. PHATAK ON MAHABHARAT.

In the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Girgaon, on Sunday, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m., Mr. Narahar Raghunath Phatak, will deliver a lecture on "Human Character as depicted in Mahabharat" (last instalment). Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Young Men's Association, the Muslim Students' Union, the Youth Lodge of the Theosophical Society, and the Catholic Students' Union, a public meeting of students and sympathisers will be held on Friday (the 19th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall: (1) to sympathise with the people of Gujarat and Kathiawar; (2) to take measures to collect funds amongst students for their relief; (3) to request the Senate of the University to postpone the October examinations to December next to enable students of Gujarat to get ready for them, and (4) to request the Principals of the local colleges to allow their students leave of absence in case their services are required in the afflicted areas. Miss M. A. Tata, will preside.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. WORKSHOP EMPLOYEES' QUOTA.

It is very gratifying to note that the employees of the above Workshop have succeeded in collecting a handsome sum of Rs. 7,000 for the Central Relief Fund. A Committee consisting of management and workmen is formed for the purpose, and the fact that within a week of its existence it has succeeded in collecting such a large sum reflects credit on both the workmen and the official, particularly Messrs. Iverson the Loco Superintendent, Thurlow the Chairman and Ash the Secretary of the Committee. One special feature of their zeal to help the cause of suffering humanity deserves notice and it is this that every two hours figures showing the latest maximum collected are put up on the workshop gates to induce workmen to contribute their mite however small or big.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Owing to breaches over the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Nadiad and Mehmedabad mails for places in Sind, Baluchistan Kathiawar and Rajputana from Bombay sides are diverted via Baroda Rutlam and Ajmer in connection with the Bombay Peshawar mail leaving Colaba Railway Station at 4-30 p.m.

The public are therefore advised to post their letters, etc., for these places upto the hours at which the mails in connection with the Bombay-Peshawar mails (BBCI) are posted at the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub-offices as those posted late in connection with the Gujarat mails are subject to detention owing to difficulties of transhipment.

Saturday (the 20th instant) being a Post Office holiday on account of Gokul Ashtami, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English Mail closing on that day:

Unregistered correspondence upto 11.00 a.m. on Saturday; (2) unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 11.00 a.m. to 12-0 noon on Saturday; (3) Registered correspondence upto 7.00 p.m. on Friday; (4) Parcels upto 6.00 p.m. on Friday; (5) Money Orders upto 3.00 p.m. on Friday.

Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours. No late fee correspondence should be accepted at the town sub-offices.

HIGH COURT

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

The Hon. Justices Patkar and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the appeal filed by Dhondi Kushaba Thomre against the death sentence passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Satara for the murder of his wife.

After the crime was committed, the accused started a false report that his wife was carried off by thieves. There were also negotiations in order to hush up the matter and the accused had already paid Rs. 80 to the deceased's brother and had also agreed to pay some amounts to other persons who knew of the affair.

The accused had made confession that he had struck his wife, but pleaded that he was provoked by her refusal to allow him to have intercourse with her on account of his having prevented her from going to the fair.

In sentencing the accused to death, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Montgomerie observed: "The brutality of the assault suggests that there must have been more behind it than the momentary exasperation. The mere relations of husband and wife contains in itself sufficient motive for any offence on the part of one spouse against the other."

..Their Lordships held that there were no exterminating circumstances and confirmed the death sentence.

PARSI CLERK SENTENCED TO JAIL.

GOVT'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

Before the Hon. Justices Patkar and Baker at the High Court, on application was made by the Government of Bombay praying for enhancement of the sentence passed on T. F. Balsara, a Parsi clerk of the National Bank of India.

On 20th March 1926 when he was working as a receiving shroff at the bank, he misappropriated Rs. 1,380 which he received on a collected cheque. The third Presidency Magistrate convicted him of criminal misappropriation and sentenced him to Rs. 500 fine.

The Government now appealed to get the sentence enhanced.

Their Lordships awarded the accused 6 months' hard labour in addition to the fine.

Shri Yogideoji, a young and scholarly Yogi who has to his credit study of Yoga for twelve years in the Himalayas. The Yogi is at present in Bombay.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

SOLICITOR IN TROUBLE

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, chief presidency Magistrate, converted notice into summons on Wednesday in the case in which Padwal an estate broker and K. S. Bhagshwar Nathuram, a landlord, Arjun Shivji Pawar, an estate broker and K. S. Bhagwat, a solicitor with cheating, criminal conspiracy and abetment in respect of a mortgage deed. The complainant's case was that the first accused wanted a loan on certain lands belonging to him at Borivli. In March 1926 the first and second accused showed the complainant two plots of land at Borivli admeasuring 18,000 and 150 square yards respectively and represented to him that on the mortgage of the lands a loan was required. A mortgage deed was prepared by the third accused as the attorney of the mortgagor and mortagee and the complainant advanced to the first accused the agreed sum of Rs. 2,700. Subsequently the complainant learnt from a clerk of the thirid accused that the mortgage deed covered only a small piece of 150 yards and not the bigger piece of 18,000 square yards which he was told was already mortged to a Marwari for Rs. 10,000. The complainant therefore charged the accused as aforesaid.

All the accused denied charges and said only one plot of 150 square yards was intended to be mortgaged. His Worship converted the notice into summons.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bengal will open the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on December 19.

EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC MAGIC.

IN AID OF GUJERAT.

(BY F. K.)

Let the educated man say with emphatic gestures that Science has wiped out magic from the world. He is right only in a limited sense. Science has lifted the veil from much that was only a hundred years ago veiled in mystery. It has brought facts to light. But the facts remain. And the magic that is intrinsic in facts likewise remains. Science may have discovered the eternal fact that water is formed by the combination of two molecules of Hydrogen with one molecule of Oxygen. It may have established the law of gravity. It may have discovered that when insulated wires are made to revolve in a field of magnet, electricity is produced. It may have discovered the immutable fact that a certain reagent in contact with a certain other reagent forms a new chemical substance, or produces an explosion or liberates a gas or forms a precipitate. But all that Science has done is to discover facts, establish laws and in some cases apply that knowledge to the achievement of specific functions in the mechanical advancement of the world. It has not swept away magic by revealing facts, for, the facts themselves remain to enthral us with their inherent magic. If anything has merely removed the first and last syllables from the word "Necromancy" leaving us still the word, "romance". No. Science is not the antithesis but the synthesis of magic. That is to say, it puts the two and two of magic together, tables the results and researches for more results. In scientific words, it collects data and draws inferences. But, it no more *explains* (the magic of) truth by a collection of facts than Art *explains* (the magic of) beauty through a canvas or a sonata. And, so the magic remains. And how much magic remains can be seen by a visit to the Scientific Exhibition in aid of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund declared open yesterday afternoon by H. E. the Governor.

MINERS' ALARM.

Take but a few of the demonstrations given in the laboratories for the marvel of all beholders. (1) Artificial cold drink, (2) the Chemical Clock, (3) Fountain of Fire, (4) Invisible Cobra, (5) Artificial Sunset, (6) Garden of Eden, (7) The Blushing Lady, (8) Mysterious Explosions and so on. The very names carry magic in them. And, however, explicitly explained, they were to be (actually they are not) in so many chemical formulas and physical symbols, magic they would still be.

We let in some coal gas through a funnel into a U-shaped glass tube continuing mercury. When the coal as genters the glass tube, being heavier than air, it weighs down upon the mercury in one arm of the U-shaped glass tube so that the mercury rises in the other arm of the tube. An electric wire is introduced into this other arm of the U-shaped glass-tube at a level so adjusted that when a certain quantity of the coal gas has pushed the mercury up to touch this electrically-charged wire—an electric circuit is formed (Mercury being a conductor of electricity) and a bell is rung by electricity. This experiment is shown to give an idea of how an automatic alarm is given to miners when an explosion is imminent through the inadvertent striking of a match in a mixture of marsh gas and air in a particular proportion.

The Blushing Lady deserves a mention. A wax figure of a Parsi lady (why Parsi?) stands coyly amidst a group of inquisitive men—men of flesh and blood. As she turns her face to those horrid men, to wit, ourselves, two bright crimson blushes appear on her lily white cheeks! What a realistic demonstration of the chemical fact that any alkali or acid (they use Ammonia) acting upon Phenopthalin produce a crimson colour which lasts about 15 minutes.

Sodium Carbonate, Ferric Chloride and Sulphuric Acid are mixed together with the result that Carbon Dioxide is evolved. As it effervesces through a glass of water, it suggests lemonade. Some other reagents are added which produce other colours and the students of the Royal Institute of Science with a vivid sense of humour, describe the resulting solutions as Raspberry, Pick-Me-Up, Milk and Ice Cream! I must confess that I was completely "taken in," for, I thought that that was really how cold drinks were made—by a mixture of poisonous chemicals—until I was relieved to hear that these were only close imitations of the real "cold drinks."

NOT A CONJURING BAZAR.

This is no sort of a comprehensive account of the Science Exhibition. Nor is it even a representative account of its magical side. But I may say that I really did not expect this of a learned body like the members of the Royal Institute of Science—that they above all would get up a sort of conjuring bazaar with their test-tubes and reagents—bringing out the necromancy of their scientific lore in such a bright display of demonstrations and experiments that the commonest individual could enjoy it as much as any of his usual popular shows.

I will not describe—I cannot describe—all the attractions of this unique show. They must be seen to be appreciated. Nor is the whole exhibition a frivolous display of scientific magic. There are serious and no less entertaining illustrated lectures and numerous highly educative demonstrations, among which may especially be noted for their topical interest, the lectures on Eclipses, the demonstration of Radio Transmission and Reception, and, most thriling of all, the Cinema Film of the Floods in Baroda.

PROTEST AGAINST LIQUOR SHOP.

KURLA PUBLIC DEMANDS REMOVAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KURLA, Aug. 17.

At a public meeting held at Kurla on August 16, following resolutions were passed-

(1) This public meeting of the residents fo Kurla strongly protests against the sanction of a foreign liquor shop license in Kurla and demands from the Government immediate cancellation of the same. (2) This public meeting of the residents of Kurla protests against the fresh sanction of Kurla strongly protests against the sanc-shop liucense cancelled 15 years ago as it directly conflicts with the declared policy of the Government of reducing liquor shops and sets aside Government recent decision.

(3) This public meeting of the residents of Kurla requests the Nationalist Muslim party as well as other councillorsi specially members fovr the Thana District to get the new liquor Ecense cancelled as well as the old existing ones, within the limits of Kurla

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

URGENT MEETING OF WORKING COMMITTEE ON 27TH

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

Under orders of the President an urgent and important meeting of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held on 27th and 28th inst. at Lahore.

Moulana Shaukat Ali left Bombay yesterday (Wednesday) by Calcutta Mail via Allahabad, to be present in the Khilafat Conference to be held at Calcutta on 21st inst under the presidency of Moulana Mohamed Ali.

Moulana Mohamed Ali will meet him (Moulana Shaukat Ali) at Allahabad and both will reach Calcutta on the morning of the 20th inst.

"KHANDALA" PASSENGERS' COMPLAINT.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS OF ILL-TREATMENT

A letter which has been signed by 300 passengers of the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Khandalla" and written on board the ship dated 1st June, 1927 gives a harowing description of alleged indifferent and discourteous treatment meted out to the third class passengers by the Disinfecting Department of the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay City police and the staff of the B. I. S. N. Co. to start with it says that though the steamer was to leave in the evening the passengers were subjected to disinfecting process in the gruelling heat of May in the morning which lasted about two hours. The signatories of the letter say that they were released by the disinfecting authorities without any consideration that they were human beings and were hustled like animals, and they allege that the police used their batons freely. The relatives and friends of the passengers were not allowed to go to No. 8 shed of the Alexandra Dock where the steamer was lying While embarking on the steamer they had another ordeal to pass and the police again it is alleged, used their sticks against the passengers. The steamer company it is alleged did not allow the passengers to employ their own coolies to carry their luggage and they were asked to employ the company's men only who charged them ex-orbitantly, with the result that the passengers, were not able to find their goods for two days, everything having been thrown pell mell. It would surprise many they say, to learn that the muccadums demanded from each passenger as much as Rs. 15 to carry their articles while a like amount, they allege, was taken by the khalasis and other monial staff working on the steamer to make room for the passengers on the deck.

RAMPURI PATHAN STABBED.

EFFECT OF LIQUOR.

TIMLY POLICE INTERVENTION.

Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay, was the scene of a brutal stabbing affray on Wednesday night when a Rampuri Pathan was attacked with a knife and severely wounded on his back. His assailant who is said to be a Mahomedan from Bengal sustained slight injuries to his fingers in the course of the scuffle, and both the men were taken to hospital. The prompt arrival of the police on the scene and the arrest of the assailant put an ending to the affray which would otherwise have endangered the life of the Rampuri.

It appeared that at about 9 p.m. on Wednesday Mahomedally Khan Akbarali Khan, a Rampuri Pathan barber, was accosted on his way to Chinch Bunder by a Bengali Mahomedan hawker who offered to give him a drink. The former yielded to the suggestion and accompanied the hawker to a liquor shop where they got drunk. A little later they left the place and proceeded towards Chinch Bunder presumably to board a train at Sandhurst Road Station for Sewri. On the way, however, the hawker under the influence of liquor proved turbulent and the Rampuri feeling himself unsafe refused to accompany the former. Thereupon an altercation ensued between the two which soon developed into a scuffle. The hawker, it is alleged, suddenly pulled out a knife and stabbed the Rampuri on his back and on other parts of his body.

The unarmed victim attempted to wrench the penknife from his assailant. In the meanwhile, the police rushed up to the scene and prevented further injuries being inflicted on Mahomedally Khan. The assailant was arrested and both the men were taken to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that the hawker had sustained minor injuries to his fingers and the Pathan a severe stab wound on his back from which he was profusely bleeding. Both of them are kept in hospital for treatment. The hawker was found to be dead drunk and horribly smelling of liquor and was creating great noise in the hospital premises.

PRAHLAD MILLS LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The first ordinary general meeting of Shareholders was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on Wednesday at 5-30 p.m. Raja Pratapgir Narasingirji presiding.

The Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the 7 months ending 31st March 1927, showed a net profit of Rs. 7,899-3-10. It further stated:—

The expenses included a sum of Rs. 42,644-15-9, being the expenditure incurred from the date the mills were taken over to the date on which the mills started working.

Directors propose to set aside Rs. 7,000 towards the depreciation on machinery and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 899-3-10 to next year's account.

The machinery has, by addition and renewals costing Rs. 81,570-1-9, been brought into perfect working order, and necessary extensions to the buildings have cost Rs. 18,327-2-7.

Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji and Ambalal Sarabhai were Directors during the period under report and they have to be re-elected under Article 93. One of their Directors Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas retired by rotation, but being eligible offered himself for re-election.

The Company's property, including Building, Machinery and Stock-in-Trade has been insured against fire for Rs. 41,02,000-0-0.

The report was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai were re-elected directors and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE LADY STUDENTS' APPROVAL.

At a recent meeting of the Lady Students' Union of the Elphinstone College a resolution was passed, with four dissentients, approving of inter-communal marriages.

COTTON CROP DETERIORATING.

RENEWED ADVANCE LIKELY.

Messrs. Vardhman and Co., have received the following messages from Liverpool dated August 17:—"Crop deteriorating, necessitating reduction private estimates. Renewed advance likely."

SEARCH AFTER TRUTH.

A TRUE HISTORIAN'S FUNCTION.

PROF. SARCAR VISITS INDIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Prof. Jadunath Sakar, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University was an honoured guest on Wednesday in St. Xavier's College when he visited the Indian Historical Society founded by Rev. H. J. Herras, Professor of History. Prof. Sarkar was shown round the Society's Library and collections of photographs and documents to which he expressed his great satisfaction. Prof. Sarkar was then brought to the History Lecture Hall where he delivered an inspiring lecture before a distinguished gathering of students and historians, on the method of historical investigation.

Prof. Herras in introducing Prof. Sarkar said the Indian Historical Institute was founded to infuse true university spirit into the souls of the history students. Their Indian History Library had more than two thousand volumes, half of which contained historical matters while the other half contained photographs of documents of different archives both from India and from Europe.

SEARCH AFTER TRUTH.

Prof. Sarkar commmented the St. Xavier's College for having a man of eminence and scholarship like Father Herras who infused a spirit of research among the students. The function of a true historian, he said, was search after truth. He must go to the fountain-head of knowledge and must not rest until he arrived at it. It was a quest after truth which must be carried out in the right spirit. It was the duty of every patriot to learn the history of his own country as it taught him what to do and what not to do. Historical truth was the first requisite of a politician, though a politician might be loathe to accept it. A student of history should be free from racial prejudice and prepossessions and like a pilgrim must go to the altar of truth with full faith in his deity. Truth might be impalatable but was ultimately the last guide of knowledge. The eternal verdict of history was that no nation could be great until its morality was great.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecture proposed by Mr. G. K. Nariman.

DOCTOR WAYLAID IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

HYDERABAD, Aug. 17.

Yesterday's issue of the "Nizam Vijaya" published the news that Dr. Vamanrao Gadgil, Assistant Surgeon, Mahisa Taluq, Nanded District, was waylaid and attacked by some of the Muslims in broad daylight, while returning home from the the Government Dispensary, after duty. The Doctor is the brother of Mr. Gadgil, District Engineer, Nalgondah.—Free Press.

ALL TENDERS REJECTED

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday, the 17th August were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 24th August on the same conditions as previously announced.

A Nagpur message says:—The Satyagraha volunteer who was arrested at Wardha last Friday for carrying a sword, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default, to undergo 15 days rigorous imprisonment. The volunteer preferred jail to payment of fine.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 17.
Previous closing rate	20.03
To-day's opening rate	20.10
Difference	Plus .07
To-day's closing rate	20.98
Difference	Plus .05

LIVERPOOL.

	August 17.
Previous closing rate	10.48
To-day's opening rate	10.34
Difference	Plus .16
To-day's closing rate	10.34
Difference	Plus .16
Broach Expectation	407-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Auguit 17.
Silver Ready	25 2 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	25 3 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

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(Established 27 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of 'Specialised' Courses such as that of *Bank Officers* (C. A. I. B,); *Insurance Managers* (A. C, I. I.); *Company-Secretaries* (F. I. S. A.) and *General Commerce Courses* (D. Com. M. C. and L. C. C.) for which there is an unlimited *field* and *Specialised Accountancy* (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable be taken as an additional tacked in course as that profession is now getting over crowded.

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Consult Principal Davar or apply for Prospectus giving details

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A Piece of LAND 7,800 square yards, situated at Santa Cruz, ten minutes walk from the Station very suitable for a Workshop, a Chawl or a Dairy Farm or for any Industrial purposes, complete with water taps and also three sheds with out-house. Value Rs. 50,000. Those who are desirous of acquiring this land may communicate to

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927.

GOVERNMENT AND THE FLOODS.

It becomes increasingly evident, as more news from the flooded areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar becomes available to the public in other parts of this Presidency, that the extent of the havoc wrought by the wrath of Jupiter Pluvius is on a scale totally unprecedented. Now that telegraphic communication has been restored between Bombay and Baroda and Bombay and Ahmedabad, the news available of the hardships the unfortunate people of the affected areas have been undergoing is more copious in quantity and we are also better able to judge how far the relief measures hitherto undertaken by private organisations and the Government meet the needs of the situation. Let it be remembered that we are not as yet in full touch with many a rural tract with which communication still remains impossible. But the tales pouring in every day of the victims who have lost all except their lives and who have managed to find shelter in towns, give some idea of the magnitude and the kind of relief necessary for the flooded area if Gujarat and Kathiawar are to be brought back soon to their former measure of ordered life. The situation requires long patient and co-ordinated effort on the part of private philanthropic organisations and the State. But it is clear by now, at least to the public if not to the official mind, that the State must take the lead in dealing with the situation. Private effort can alleviate immediate distress. But it is the State and State alone which can grapple with the problem and save the people of Gujarat and Kathiawar and also of Sind from permanent injury.

As Mr. V. J. Patel rightly emphasises in the moving appeal he makes to Government in his Press interview from Simla, it is the imperative and urgent duty of the Government of Bombay to give an assurance to the ryots in the affected areas that wholesale remission of land revenue would be granted to them in due course. "Timely assurances," Mr. Patel very pertinently observes, "go a great way to give heart and courge to the affected." And he wants the officials in charge of the relief operations to have some imagination. They must grapple with the problem before them in such a way that relief on a large scale becomes immediately available to all those who need it. We venture to suggest to officialdom that the form of relief most urgent at present which the Government also can successfully promote is housing. The statement issued by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel brings into relief the urgency of this problem. Whole villages have been rendered houseless. The problem is how to shelter a vast population which has no roof over its heads and no means to erect even a temporary one. The housing problem in towns in the affected areas has found mention in the accounts of special correspondents and relief workers, but not enough attention has yet been paid to the enormously difficult task of housing the rural population. The conditions in which the mill workers in Ahmedabad have been forced to live were graphically described by our special correspondent at Ahmedabad recently and they constitute a measure of the indifference with which local officialdom and the mill-owners have been looking at the problem of housing the operatives whose toil contributes so much to the industrial prosperity of Ahmedabad.

We suggest that it is high time that the Government of Bombay took up this question of housing in the affected areas and devised suitable means to see that the building of an adequate number of houses is taken up immediately by public bodies with generous grants from the State. This is possible, however, only in towns where municipalities and employers of Labour may be given loans on easy terms. In the rural areas, Government will have to encourage house-building activity on a wider scale and in a variety of directions. They must provide timber practically free, and help in putting other building materials within reach of the ryot at as low a price as possible. Their great concern must be to save him from the profiteer. They must help the ryot with adequate building grants, in the shape of long term loans at nominal interest. Above all, it is the duty of the State to see that there is no scope for jerry-building, both in villages and towns. In a sense, the floods have been a god-send. They provide, as the Great Fire did to London, the opportunity of planning our villages and towns in the flooded areas on upto-date sanitary lines. Every district should have a committee appointed by Government to advise on the best methods of lay-out of houses. The announcement that the small amount of Rs. 2 lakhs which Government have granted, is to be utilised in providing corrugated roofs to the poor, shows how the great opportunity of housing them in real homes and not hovels is being missed. A well-thought-out housing programme undertaken by the State immediately will prove a real boon to the ryots in the villages and the workers in the towns. As Mr. Vallabhbhai points out, the supreme need of the moment is a declaration of policy by the Government. The Government must lose no time in making such a declaration.

PROGRESSIVE PROHIBITION.

We considered last week the Report of the Prohibition Finance Committee with special reference to the majority recommendations. We shall discuss to-day the principal recommendations of the minority. Before we do so, we may as well touch upon the question once again whether total prohibition throughout the Presidency is possible immediately. Mr. Bhopatkar, who has written an able dissenting note, thinks that it is possible. But we understand him to say that it would be possible if the people of the Presidency had full control over its Government and finances. In the assumed circumstances we should unhesitatingly accept his opinion. As things are, however, we have to choose between the postponement of the whole scheme of prohibition and a good first step in progressive prohibition. We choose the latter alternative, provided, of course, the first step is taken immediately.

If the public is agreed on this, the next question is, which is the most feasible scheme of progressive prohibition. Mr. Madon and Mr. Bhopatkar, though they suggest several alternative schemes, are practically agreed on the principle that a beginning should be made with areas where the consumption of liquor is lowest. This will have a two-fold advantage. First, the loss of income can be easily made up. Secondly, the consumption being low, the carving for liquor may be presumed to be controllable and, therefore, the cost of enforcing prohibition in these areas will also be low. From this point of view Mr. Madon recommends a beginning with the six districts of the Panch Mahals, Satara, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Kanara and Bijapur. Mr. Bhopatkar adds eight more, thereby increasing the loss of revenue from about 25 lakhs to about 80 lakhs. We need not discuss here which and how many districts precisely should be selected. The better plan is for the Legislature to persuade Government to fix the maximum amount they can forego and then select the districts with reference to that figure. We think that if Government are earnest about prohibition they should be prepared to forego 80 lakhs from the Excise revenue, spend another 20 lakhs on the enforcement of prohibition and recover the crore from the best of the sources of revenue recommended by the Committee. If Government are prepared to do this, we can have prohibition in about a dozen districts, where the consumption of liquor is lowest and where the risks of illicit distillation are fewest.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

Colonel F. C. Shelmerdine, Director of Civil Aviation in India, spoke in very glowing terms at Karachi about the great possibilities of civil aviation in Inda. Here, he said, we have an ideal country for commercial air transport. Even with a weekly service, running only from Egypt, a saving of seven days in the time of transit between London and Karachi can be effected. This would, therefore, "be of the greatest benefit to the general community and at the same time offer the best chances of commercial success." Indians are aware of an element of truth in this proposition which, they are also aware, is not wholly a commercial proposition. Even civil aviation in India is designed to subserve military ends and involves huge expenditure which Colonel Shelmerdine does not attempt to underestimate. Indians will, therefore, be naturally a little sceptical about the big plans of aviation unless they have an assurance of getting the fullest return for the lakhs that they have to pay. The Director of Civil Aviation gratefully acknowledged India's "substantial assistance for the Imperial Airship scheme." What has this country gained in respect of the Royal Air Force in India? The nearly 2,000 officers and airmen in the Force are all British. Indians are employed entirely at the Depot and Park as carpenters, fitters, instrument repairers, etc. Nor are any facilities given to Indians to learn aviation, civil or military. What wonder then if people regard most of the glowing pictures of the potentialities of aviation as so many devices to persuade Indians to pay for the benefit of others?

COSGRAVE'S TACTICS.

Thanks to the shrewd tactics adopted by Mr. Cosgrave and his colleagues they have had a fresh lease of power. The no-confidence motion against them was defeated by the Speaker's casting vote in the Dail thus indicating to all responsible elements in the Irish Free State that a combination of Labour and Fianna Fail will not be able to carry on the Government of the country as it will always lack the necessary majority in the Dail. Mr. Cosgrave's willingness to give his support to a coalition Government, if one were possible, evidently cut the ground from his opponents' feet. It is significant that the Labour leader Mr. Johnson took care to affirm in his speech on the censure motion against the Cosgrave Ministry that his party intended to maintain the Anglo-Irish Treaty. It was no good therefore for the Dail to believe that Codlin should be the friend and not Shortt. Codlin and Short both have the same ideals in South Ireland. Cosgrave and Johnson are both Pro-Treatyites and the likelihood is that the Cosgrave Ministry will long continue in office.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

COMPOSITION AND POWER OF ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

(BY JOHN McKENZIE.)

In my previous article, after dealing generally with the proposals made for the reform of the Senate, I drew attention to the provision that each member of the Senate should be assigned to a Faculty, and I showed how this would mean that the Faculty of Arts would be flooded by persons who had not the specialised qualifications to justify their being assigned to any other Faculty. All Academic business concerning the Arts side of the University would have to come before this large body, which might be composed of people, a majority of whom had no fitness to deal with these matters.

A GRAVE DEFECT.

This is so grave defect that I feel justified in giving it special prominence in my consideration of the Bill. I feel quite sure that unless the Bill be amended in this part a very large part of the purpose with which it was introduced will be defeated. One of the most important points which was laid before the Reforms Committee was the need for the setting up of an academic body which would be responsible for the strictly academic side of the work of the University; for there seemed to be agreement at least on this, viz., that it was not fitting that the details of courses and such like matters should be dealt with by a body like the present Senate. Some members of the Senate did not regard with much favour proposals to strip the Senate of any of its functions, but there was fairly general agreement that an Academic Council was a necessity, and that it would become still more a necessity if the Senate were enlarged and made more representative of non-academic interests. Now the whole benefit of the institution of an Academic Council is to be rendered nugatory, or worse than nugatory, by the fact that this great miscellaneous Faculty of Arts will be able to exercise a determining influence on the fate of a large part of the business that concerns the Arts studies.

THE ACAMEDIC COUNCIL.

I have no doubt there are some who will dispute these contentions. They will point to the fact that the Academic Council is to be specially charged with the duty of regulating teaching and examinations, and in particular with the duty of making regulations laying down courses of study, subject to the approval of the Syndicate. To this I would reply that it is contemplated that the Boards of Studies will be appointed by and from the Faculties, and I cannot see how it is possible to deprive the Faculties accordingly of the function which they now exercise of considering the proposals which the Boards make. If the Faculty of Arts is to continue to exercise this function then some limitation must be put upon the number and the composition of its membership. I would suggest that the provision that every member of the Senate be assigned to a Faculty should be modified so as to make it permissive for the Senate to assign members to Faculties. I would propose that all University and College teachers should be assigned to Faculties, with such others as the Senate may appoint so as to make each Faculty up to a certain number. For the Faculty of Arts I think the number might be fixed at 75. A body of this kind may be able to render valuable assistance to the Academic Council in the preparation of business for it.

WHAT IS THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL?

The weaknesses in the proposed new Constitution become still more apparent if we look more closely at the clauses relating to the Academic Council. To many people the establishment of such a Council has seemed to be the one need of the University. Some have gone so far as to say "Let anyone who likes deal with the externals of University organisation, so long as the organisatin of studies and all that pertains to them is left to the people who know about these things!" I think there can be no doubt whatsoever that some division of this knd must be made. I have shown some grounds for doubting whether the Bill succeeds in making the division, and I think still more serious grounds of doubt will be made manifest if we look at the actual proposals for the composition and functions of the Academic Council. It should be pointed ont that there was considerable divergence of opinion in the Senate in regard to this Council. There were some who thought of a body as large as the Senate and with as great independence with in its own sphere. There were others who thought of a small body, and among them, I believe there were some who desired that it should have the power to deal finally with academic business, while others thought that it should be advisory. In the end it was agreed to recommend to Government that it should consist of not less than 25 and not more than 30 members, drawn from all the Faculties. It was agreed that its functions should be to make decisions on matters concerning teaching, examinations, and the like. But it was proposed that this limitation should be put on its powers, that "the Academic Council will accept, reject or refer back with their own suggestions to one or more Faculties separately or jointly but not alter any proposals of the Faculty except in the way of mere formal changes required to co-ordinate the various proposals; the decisions of the Academic Council to be final if the Academic Council and the Faculty or Faculties concerned agree, but if they do not agree the final decision to be taken by the Senate." This would have thrown all the real direction of academic work into the hands of the Faculties, and the Council would have been very largely a co-ordinating and executive body. This is one way of doing things, though I doubt whether it is the best way. A body composed of thirty men may have in it a number of distinguished scholars, but it cannot have in it experts in all the subjects with which it will have to deal, and it canot therefore undertake to make decisions regarding the substance of proposals affecting the teaching of all the subjects of study prescribed by the University. The limitation of powers is therefore made necessary by the limitation of their numbers. But a body of this kind is not what is generally understood by the term Academic Council.

AMBIGUITIES.

What those who framed the Bill have made of all this is very far from clear. It is clear enough that they have contemplated a body which shall be considerably larger than the maximum of 30 proposed by the Senate, but they have not definitely provided for this in the wording of the sections which lay down the constitution of the Council. The Senate is to determine by Statute the number of University teachers who are to be members of the Council; two headmasters are to be elected by the Senate; not more than fifteen persons may be elected by the Faculties; and the Senate will elect five other persons. The real difficulty has been evaded. It is to be left to the Senate to determine how the Council is to be made up, with the limitations which have just been mentioned; and it may determine that it shall consist of thirty or a hundred and fifty members. Further, as we have already seen, the Senate proposed that the Council should be small because its functions were to be very restricted, the Faculties being charged with the difficult and responsible business of advising it in regard to some of its most important duties, and the Council being bound either to accept or reject the proposals so sent to it by the Faculties. The Bill turns all this upside down. The functions of the Faculties are undefined, but as we have already seen they can not be essentially different from what they now are: persumably they will advise the Academic Council in regard to a large number of academic matters, though this is not laid down in the Bill. What then? We should expect that the Academic Council would proceed to pass and issue its regulations but instead of this we find that in the most important matters of all the approval of the Syndicate is still required. It has no independent powers that are worth speaking about.

THE BILL IN PRACTICAL WORKING.

This is all so important that I shall go over the ground again in a different way. How does the University at the present time deal with matters connected with courses? First of all the appropriate Board of Studies deals with them and drafts concrete proposals. These are passed on to the Faculty concerned, which may deal with them as it sees fit. The Faculty may send them on as it has received them or with its amendments through the Syndicate to the Senate, and then the Senate may deal with them as in its wisdom it may see fit. What will be the situation if the proposals in the Bill become law? As at present, the Board of Studies concerned will deal first with any matter and it will presumably report to the Faculty. The Faculty will deal with it in accordance with the provisions of statutes which will have to be made by the Senate. Then it will come on to the Academic Council, which may make a regulation, which will be sent to the Syndicate for approval. But this is not all. The Senate may consider and cancel but not amend the regulations of the Academic Council. One would hope that the Senate would not interfere with regulations more than once in twenty years, but you never can tell. Let me now put the plain question whether the Bill is likely to help the University to deal with academic business more simply, promptly and efficiently than in the past. It seems to me that there can be no doubt about the answer. The machinery is to be made more clumsy and more complicated, and it is to be handed over to the University incomplete. I am quite sure that unless the Sections of the Bill which deal with the Faculties and the Academic Council be radically amended

Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared on 16th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Ban On Patriotism.

In the Pre-Reform days a book could be banned by a Director of Public Instruction only because it contained an example referring to Swadeshi. It seems things are not much better now. An excellent series of Hindi Readers by Mr. Gond is banned in some places because it teaches patriotism and contains lives of Indian patriots. A Khadi cap and photos of Mahatma Gandhi are forbidden to be used in many schools. Most recently we had the C. P. Governor-in-(Executive) Council seeking to delete every reference to Lokamanya Tilak from the Readers, used in the province. The Minister of Education has saved his reputation by insisting on all those references to be retained. To such foolish extremes do some officials go in keeping what they regard as pernicious polities from schools that an Educational Inspector once gravely warned a school against staging a scene from Julius Caesar in which Caesar was murdered. It is time self-respecting Ministers made a systematic attempt to prevent Government schools from breeding cowardice and subservience.

Honour to Prof. Sarkar.

In presenting the Campbell Memorial Gold Medal to Prof. Jadunath Sarkar the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has honoured itself as much as it has honoured Prof. Sarkar. As an Oriental scholar or an historian Prof. Sarkar is hard to beat in India. His magnificent work on Aurangzebe in six volumes is already a standard work. His Life of Shivaji, though less ambitious, displays profound scholarship. We recall the time not very long ago when Prof. Sarkar was considered unfit to be included in the Indian Education Service. But time has revenged itself on false notions of prestige. Bombay has not a bad record for producing oriental scholars or historians. Prof. Sarkar himself bore testimony in his Convocation Address to the valuable pioneer work done by Bhandarkar, Telang, Ranad and Rajwade. All these had to work against great odds. Even now researc work suffers considerably in Bombay fo want of patronage and other facilities. kindred institutions like the Universi and the Bombay Branch of the Roy Asiatic Society could work in conce much good work could yet be done. T recommendations of the University form Committee on this point may worked out speedily as they do not volve much cost.

Physical Training in Madras.

The Madras University, too, seems have awakened to the need for syste physical training in colleges. A mittee appointed to consider the que has recommended the temporary apiment of a Director of Physical Trg to visit constituent and affiliated ges and to draft a definite and ded scheme with reference to conditio vailing in each college. It is to pped that the University will acc the basic principle before a scheme got ready. Else, as in Bombay, the eme may be abortive. Most of our ucationists are themselves victims of system of education which has scarcely neglected physical culture. Some of them seek to perpetuate the anal and victimise the coming gation, though they talk pretty glibly of sound mind in a sound body. Can the college students of Bombay, un the auspices of an institution like Bombay Students' Brotherhood, main organised demand for ample fees for physical training?

Free Education to Girls

Dr. Mrs. Muthulaxmi Am is to move in the Madras Legislat Council next week that girls attendi schools should not be charged any fup to a certain class. The proposal so sound and reasonable that we wonder it did not occur to anyone earlie Possibly it is because a woman best ises women's needs. We do not know up to what stage girls are pred to be exempted from paying fees Very few primary schools now charges to girls. As regards secondary ols, there are only about 12,000 g attending such schools in Madras. he number of girls attending Govent schools must necessarily be much ller. The Government of Madras , therefore, lose little by exempting girom paying fees in all the secondar ses. On the other hand Governi will have given a powerful stimu to women's education. It must als remembered that every encouragemen the secondary educaflon of girls is low to the evil custom of early mge. We trust the Government will re accept the proposal of Dr. Muthu Ammal. If they do, it will be a gid example to other provinces in Ind

DR. ANSARI SPEAKS OUT.

ASKS HIS COUNTRYMEN TO FACE FACTS

FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY

PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Paris.—After protracted negotiations, the Franco-German Comercial Agreement has been reached.

Negotiations adjourned at two this morning, to enable the Germans to communicate with Berlin, from which a favourable reply has been received, and a new treaty will be signed to-day. —Reuter.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Paris.—M. Bokanowski on behalf of France and Von. Posse for Germany signed the commercial agreement.—Reuter.

COALITION FORMED

THE GREEK CABINET

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Athens.—A new coalition cabinet has been formed under M. Zaimis. Its programme includes the reorganisation of the financial system advocated by M. Cafandaris who is the Finance Minister. M. Michal Opoulos is Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

NORTHERNERS FORGING AHEAD

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Nanking.—The Northerners have captured Pukow and are bombarding Nanking from where the British subjects are being evacuated on board the destroyer "Wivern" and the river steamer "Wood Lark."—Reuter.

NON-STOP RACE TO HONOLULU.

FOUR OUT OF 8 PLANES GIVE UP CONTEST

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Oakland.—Seven monoplanes and one biplane have started on a non-stop race to Honolulu, and are competing for the first prize of 25,000 dollars and the second of 10,0000 offered by Mr. Dole who is a pine-apple merchant. One of the planes crashed at the start, but the occupants were not injured.

A later message says that only three are left in the race, the others having either failed to start or returned owing to engine trouble.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION OFFICERS SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Logan (West Virginia).—Mr. E. D. Hensley, the State Prohibition Officer, and his son, and another individual have been shot dead in Ambush at Island Creek where they had been camping. The Officer's brother, Mr. Dave escaped during the melee and walked fourteen miles to this place.

He said the camp was visited by several men who warned them to leave before noon, but the warning was disregarded. About midday rifles cracked in the surrounding woods and three victims were killed on the spot, shot through their heads.—Reuter.

NORTHERNERS ADVANCE.

SOUTHERNERS EVACUATE NORTH BANK OF YANGTSE

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Shanghai.—The Notherners, under Sun Chuan-fang, are advancing rapidly.—Reuter.

The Southerners are reported to be evacuating the north bank of the Yangtse, and thousands of refugees are leaving Nanking and Chinkiang for Shanghai.—Reuter.

STERLING TENDERS REJECTED

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday, the 17th August, were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 24th August on the same conditions as previously announced. —A. P.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

SACCO-VANZETTI SYMPATHISERS AGAIN?

SLEEPING CITIZENS FLUNG FROM BEDS

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Peoria (Illinois).—A terrific explosion caused consternation in the town at midnight. Sleeping citizens were flung from their beds and windows were smashed.—Reuter.

HOUSE PARTIALLY WRECKED

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Buenos Aires.—A bomb exploded and partially wrecked the house belonging to the chief of the Detective Department. There were no casulties. It is believed that sympathisers with Sacco and Vanzetti were responsible.—Reuter.

HOUSE DEMOLISHED

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Peoria (Illinois).—House has been demolished, but there have been no casualties.—Reuter.

SACCO AND VANZETTI.

ARGUMENTS FOR ANOTHER TRIAL BEGIN

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Boston.—The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which was crammed to its full capacity and was heavily guarded, considered the arguments for another Sacco-Vanzetti thial. The bench will probably take several days to decide. Ordinarily arguments before the Supreme Court are limited to one hour, but counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti was told that he might take as long as he wanted.—Reuter's Special.

MEDICAL COLLEGE DEFALCATION

CALCUTTA PRINCIPAL'S EVIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Col. Bernado, I.M.S., Principal of Calcutta Medical College, was examined to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the Medical College defalcation case in which Panchnan Ghose, Head clerk, and Prafulla Mukherjee, third clerk, were prosecuted on criminal misappropriation of college money of over Rs. 1,27,000.

Witness said he was in the Indian Medical Service for the last 25 years and held responsible posts both in Bombay and Calcutta. He was responsible for all the Medical college cash. He never submitted any false returns to Government. His monthly expenditure was very heavy as he had got five children. He had also to send money home in England, which he did through Lloyd's Bank.

Witness added he was a racing man and he had a horse named "Mercury" which added to his income. Since his coming to Calcutta, he was a regular goer. The examination was not finished when the court rose.—Free Press.

"DYARCHY WORKABLE"!

MADRAS MINISTER'S ASSERTION

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

Speaking at meeting in Bezwada, Hon. Mr. Arogyaswamy Mudaliar said with emphasis that Dyarchy was workable, and the constitution was not wrong and that it was wrong to say that it was unworkable.

Continuing he said he would be the first man to resign when he finds that he is not in a position to serve the country. It is because he felt he could be a servant of the people that he accepted office and that he was not going to refuse the opportunities.—Free Press.

VISCOUNT GORT LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Shanghai.—Viscount Gort, Chief of the Staff of the Defence Force is leaving for England and will be replaced by Lt.-Col. Haskard of the East Yorkshire Regiment.—Reuter.

"CEASE TO DECEIVE YOURSELF BY FALSE LABELS."

"WE ARE ALL DRIFTING TOWARDS CO-OPERATION."

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT IN COUNCILS.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR NEXT ENCOUNTER.

END THE INTER-COMMUNAL FEUD.

DELHI, Aug. 17.

In an interview to the Associated Press, Dr. M. A. Ansari said: "I am greatly touched by the confidence placed in me by a number of Provincial Congress Committees by including my name amongst the candidates for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress. It is the highest honour in the gift of the people, and it would be super-human not to feel a certain amount of satisfaction and pride at being considered suitable for the honour, however diffident one might feel in being selected to occupy a chair filled in the past by India's greatest thinkers, statesmen and patriots. But I owe it to my countrymen who have placed their confidence in me, to the great national organipation whose coveted and prized leadership is under contemplation, to the group of selfless and patriotic leaders and workers under whose banner and in whose company I have endeavoured to march in the struggle for freedom of the motherland and also to my own self, to state the views which I have come to hold after the last few years of constant endeavour, of tribulation, of suffering and of experience which the country has gone through. These opinions have not been formed in haste or with any bias or prejudice but have been hammered by hard knocks and severe blows often very hurting and painful. To-day we are not, alas, the united nation that we were in 1921. We are torn into communal and political factions and hardly any one can expect to obtain unanimity for his views especially if tdey have to cover the entire field of politics, economics and social well-being. In the circumstances, I do not know what proportion of my fellow-Congressmen or my conntrymen in general would share the views that I have now come to hold. It is, therefore, all the more incumbent and pressing upon me that I should state them fully and frankly and place them before the country at this juncture so that the people may know them before finally casting their vote in my favour. I do not want them, in a sporting phrase, to back the wrong horse and rather than that they should feel disappointed with the views and policies advocated by me after they have finally and irrevocably elected me I want them to know beforehand who it is and what it is that they would be supporting.

FIRM BTLIEVER IN NON-CO-OPERATION.

I must state the very outset that I believe as firmly to-day as I did in 1920-21 in Non-co-operation and having given a great deal of care and thought to everything relating to it I naturally do not and cannot agree with those who blame it for all the ills that the human flesh is heir to, because the movement has not achieved all that was expected of it or rather because we failed to do all that the leader of this movement expected us to do. I maintain, on the contrary, that to the reign of terror, inaugurated in the Punjab by Sir M. O'Dwyer and to the inhumanities perpetrated by General Dyer the only answer that any self-respecting people could give was something in the nature of what Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated and led from 1919 to 1922. If the people of India had taken everything lying down and submitted tamely to the grievous insult offered to them I would have lost all faith in the future of my country. I feel as certain as ever that, apart from any very extraordinary and unexpected occurrences we shall win back our freedom only by self-discipline, self-organisation and self-help and through a movement in which we would be obliged to resort to direct action in some shape or form. I firmly believe that India is only recuperating from the moral and material effects of a disastrous war and will soon emerge once more resuscitated and rejuvenated to attain what it is destined to attain, but Co-operators and Non-co-operators alike must face the facts and in spite of my firm belief in Non-co-operation I cannot take refuge from them in any fruitless idealism. To-day we have to take stock of ourselves and in order to make a searching self-analysis we have got to think and speak the truth serupulously and, if need be, ruthlessly. It is a fact that the programme chalked out by the Congress from time to time and specially during the last four years (1923-27) has not been carried out. We have failed to respond to the fullest degree to the calls made on our moral and material resources and have certainly not done everything that was required of us. We must realise that we have failed and that from being on the crest of the wave as we were during the height of the Non-co-operation movement we are to-day in the lowest depth of the trough.

DRIFT TOWARDS CO-OPERATION.

Ever since 1922 we have been drifting towards co-operation. At first those who were opposed to the views of the majority vigorously protested that they were just as staunch Non-co-operators as the others, but latterby another minority movement has made itself felt which makes no attempt to discard the title of 'Co-operators' for itself though it would no doubt protest if it has declared that the movement was one of co-operation pure and simple. Yet if we must not deceive ourselves and even more if we must not deceive the country, we must realise that it is towards co-operation pure and simple that we are drifting. In these circumstances what is it that we must do? For my part I would be glad if we could become as vigorous and staunch Non-co-operators as we were in 1920-1921 and if I could command some such dynamic forde as those great political leaders who not only strike when the iron is hot but who make it hot by striking, I would gladly accept the leadership of the Congress for the next year and launch once more the full Non-co-operation programme But in the greatly altered circumstances I must at

(Continued on page 9).

"I LOVE INDIA."

MADRAS Aug. 17.

Miss Roland has sent the following message to India through a correspondent of the "Hindu". The correspondent had been to Lausanne to see Romain Roland who was away in Berne. There he met Miss Roland who gave the following message:—

"I feel akin to India; I love India; I admire her great phylosphical and religious thoughts and I hope more and more the East and the West will unite. I feel in my heart it will bear fruition one day."—Free Press.

5000 MEN DOWN TOOL

COIMBATORE MILL STRIKE

WORKERS REFUSE TO GO OUT

COIMBATORE, Aug. 17.

In all more than five thousand men have struck work. Strikers remained inside the mills and refused to come out, but in the evening they advised the women and children to go home. A hundred reserve police are guarding the Mills. It is apprehended that the strike, unless settled early, will lead to serious consequences.—Free Press.

VOW OF SATYAGRAHA

DISAPPOINTED EDITOR'S PROPAGANDA

BANGALORE, Aug. 17.

Government having refused him permission to edit print and publish a vernacular journal named Kaniyar Patrika in Mysore City Tagadur Ramachandra, the disappointed editor has embarked on a campaign of Satyagraha. Clad in a yellow robe to symbolise his vow of Satyagraha, the editor with a group of followers is reported to have marched in procession through important thoroughfares of the capital and read out his manuscript at a number of places. Constables accompanied the party and a police inspector purchased a copy paying one rupee. It is claimed that the journal is intended for the uplift of Kaniyars, a section of the depressed classes in the State. The editor is a Brahmin.—A. P.

DASERAH PRECAUTIONS IN ALLAHABAD

NEGOTIATIONS PROVE FUTILE

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

In view of the approach of the Daserah festival, discussions have been proceeding for some time between the leaders of the Moslem and Hindu communities and also at times with the authorities with a view to arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the problem of playing music outside the mosques. Hitherto, efforts to arrive at a compromise have proved fruitless. A conference took place last night between leaders, the Hindus being headed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Mushms by Maulana Vilyat Hussain, but no definite settlement was arrived at. Pandit Malaviya said, in view of the magnitude of the Ram Das Processions and the number of mosques, it would be absolutely impossible for anyone to give an undertaking that processions would be so regulated that they would be taken out before prayer time, but efforts would be made in that direction. On the other hand, Mr. Zahur Ahmed told the Hindus that so far there was not a single Muslim who could agree to allow music in front of mosques at prayer time.—A. P.

RIGHTS OF SWETAMBERS

APPEAL TO MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

The President of the Young Men's Jain Society of Gujarat has sent the following wire to His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Udaipur:—"Whereas a dispute has arisen between the Sweatamber and Digamber communities regarding the vested rights and interests of the Kesariyaji Jain Swetamber Temple, this Society hereby requests His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur to protect and safeguard the said rights and interests of the Swetambers enjoyed by them from times immeorial, and sattle the dispute amicably so as to leave no cause for communal tension in future." —A. P.

FOR THE COMING CONGRESS

WANTED MEN AND MONEY

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The campaign for the collection of funds and the enrolment of volunteers for the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress was launched last night at a well attended public meeting in Triplicane under the chairmanship of Mr. Satyamurti. Speeches were made emphasising the urgent need for men and money. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Chairman of the Reception Committee appealing for public support observed that the prestige of the Congress was day by day increasing as witnessed by the decision of the Non-Brahmins at the Coimbatore Confederation to join the National Congress.—A. P.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

DEPEATED IN DAIL

ATTITUDE OF LABOURITIES AND NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Dublin.—The no-confidence motion in the Dail was defeated by 72 votes to 71, the Speaker giving his casting vote against the motion.

The Labourite Johnson moving the motion of non-confidence declared that the Cosgrave Government's attitude towards social problems was unsympathetic. Any of the other parties could provide an alternative Government. Labourites intended to maintain the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the Constitution. Mr. Redmond, leader of the Nationalist Party likewise declared that the Nationalists were wedded to the fundamentals of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, but admitted De Valera's right to persuade his fe'low countrymen to abrogate the Treaty.

President Cosgrave said he would support any Coalition Government for the good of the cotuntry. Mr. Barter of the Farmer's Party, supporting President Cosgrave, said he would rather see De Valera taking full resposibility than being not of Government but a power behind the Throne.

After the vote the Dail adjourned till 11th October.—Reuter.

1500 HOUSES DESTROYED 2500 DAMAGED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Moscow.—Subterranean shocks continue at Namangan in Turkestan. 1,500 houses have been destroyed and over 2,500 damaged. Losses exceed a million roubles.—Reuter.

R. GARIBALDI DETAINED.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO ITALY

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Ricciotti Garibaldi who recently arrived at Liverpool from Havana has been detained by the order of the Home Office. It is now announced that he will be permitted to leave England on Friday for Italy. He declared that although he had opposed the Mussolini regime he had always kept within the, traditional lines of his family and could, therefore return, to Italy without fear of legal action against him.—Reuter's Special.

"A POETIC FICTION"

MR G B SHAW CONTRADICTS PRESS REPORT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

"Alas a poetic fiction invented by someone who knew our regard for you" is Mr. George Bernard Shaw's characteristic cable to Dr. Rabidranath Tagore in reply to the latter's letter seeking Mr. Shaw's permission to confirm the press report of his projected visit to India as his guest.—A.P.

BAD WEATHER PREVENTS CRICKET.

YOUNG KNOCKS UP CENTURY

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Continued bad weather prevailed throughout the country. The Season will undoubtedly prove one of the worst on record financially. No ball was bowled for three days in Yorkshire versus Kent and Glamorgan versus Northants matches. The only outright victory in the whole championship programme was scored in nine and a quarter hours. Young who gave the winning hit, with Lee put up 100 for the first wicket in an hour and twenty minutes. Young had ten boundaries to his credit. White is the first amateur to reach hundred wickets. Play was possible for only five minutes over two hours at Nottingham, and the champions were fortunate to escape defeat. Geary's ninetysix was his highest score of the season and he was caught while attempting to reach the century. His chief hits were eight fours. Armstrong in stay of hundred minutes hit only four times to the boundary.—Reuter's Special.

HOUSING: GREATEST PROBLEM.

MR. VALLABBHAI ON GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

WANTED DECLARATION OF POLICY.

MORE NEWS ABOUT FLOOD DEVASTATION.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 17.

Mr. Vallabbhai J. Patel, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has to-day published the following statement in "Young India" on the relief and reconstruction of Gujarat:—

"Gujarat has recovered from the first shock of a terrible wound inflicted by the recent floods. Relief operations on an extensive scale were promptly organised from one end of the province to the other and responsible and tried workers were placed at various centres throughout the affected area. Large numbers of volunteers have been placed under them and they have penetrated the whole area. There is hardly a village left which has not been now approached. Several bands of volunteers have come from Bombay and spread themselves over the affected regions. They have brought with them food stuffs, clothing and money and are distributing relief either in co-operation with the local relief centres or independently of them. Thus the necessity of immediate relief by way of food and clothing is being effectively dealt with by non-official ageney, thanks to the quick response and generous sympathy all round.

BOMBAY'S TIMELY HELP.

From the reports received, it appears that this kind of relief will not be needed for more than a fortnight except in certan areas where it is feared such relief will have to be continued much longer. My Committee is grateful to the Bombay public for the generous and ready response they accorded to our Secretary, Mr. Manilal Kothari who by chance happened to be in Bombay at the time when we were absolutely cut off from the outside world and enabled him to collect Rs. 32,000 in a day thus assisting us materially to start relief operations in the nick of time. Similarly, timely assistance was rendered by Bombay to Broach and Kathiawad too, which were not then accessible from the centre. About two lacs of rupees more will still be required for relief to the areas specially hard hit and the distribution of seeds on an extensive scale at reduced rates and we are confident that the flow of charity will continueal our requirements are met with.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Side by side with the distribution of immediate relief, we were faced with the problem of resowing, as the crops had been completely washed away in most parts and as in tackling this problem there was a desperate race with time, it was not possible to wait till the Government machinery, which even when there is no lack of will is slow to move, could undertake the distribution of seeds. Thus we had covered nearly half the ground before the Agricultural Department arrived on the scene in the Conferenc at Nadiad on the 14th presided over by the Finance Member. It was admitted on behalf of the Government that the Agricultural Department had stocked only a thousand maunds of seeds which they proposed to sell to the cultivators at cost price, but as their rates were higher and as the estimated requirements of Kheda district alone were 70,000 maunds it was mutually agreed to, that the distribution of seeds be left to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee which was already dealing with the question successfully.

HOUSING—GREATEST QUESTION.

The greatest question, however, still remains to be solved, that is the question of reconstruction and here the Government alone can cope with the situation. The magnitude of this task can be gauged from the fact that in Kheda district alone 72,000 out of 1,83,450 houses have been partially or wholly damaged and the estimated loss is about a crore and five lacs Ahmedabad district has suffered equally heavily. In reply to the resolution passed by the public meeting in Ahmedabad and was communicated by wire to the Government, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has expressed the Government's determination to do all they can and the Conference was then held at Nadiad where almost all the departments of the Government were represented. Suggestions have been made in various quarters that the reconstruction of villages should now be undertaken on model lines and that Government should shoulder the responsibility, however difficult the task may be. But in view of the studied silence of the Government experts at the conference on the question of replanning the villages, there is not much hope for such rebuilding of villages on model lines by Government.

Sir Purshotamdas in consultation with us placed before the Conference a very modest scheme of housing those who have been rendered homeless and who are not in a position to repair or rebuild their houses. According to a rough estimate, such a scheme would require financeing to the tune of at least Rs. 1,80,00,000. Thus there is not much difference between the people's demand, as voiced by the Ahmedabad public meeting where the idea was first mooted and the demand formulated with the help of the official figures of damage placed before the Nadiad Conference. It now rests with the Government finally to decide their policy on this most important question. It has been conceded by all that the need of the hour is the announcement of a definite policy so as to enable the unhappy people of Gujarat to know where they stand. It is hoped that the scheme will be considered in a generous spirit and no time will be lost by the Government in making a definite deceleration so as to hearten the afflicted peasantry of Gujarat.—A. P.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

MR PATEL URGES SPEEDY ARRANGEMENTS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 17.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has issued telegraphic instructions to the workers in Kaira District to make speedy and complete arrangements for the distribution of seeds to the needy agriculturists.

Dr. Mansuri, M.L.C., and Mr, Trikamlal Shah, President, District Local Board, have gone to Dholka and some of the affected villages to see, the conditions there and get first hand information.

The batch of volunteers of the Gujarat Vidyapith under Professors Acharya and Bhagavati proceeded yesterday to Nalkantha villages for relief operations. Some of the Nalkantha villages, which were hitherto been unapproachable, have now been served with relief.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Mamlatdar of Viramgam and the Secretary of the Relief committee that most of Nalkantha villages south of Viramgam have been supplied with adequate relief.—Free Press.

GOVT. GIVE 2 LAKHS FOR HOUSE BUILDING.

EFFECT OF SIR CHUNILAL'S VISIT.

POONA, Aug. 17.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member, who returned yesterday after a strenuous tour in Gujarat is slightly indisposed.

The Associated Press understands that Sir Chunilal Mehta placed to-day the situation in Gujarat before H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Hon. Mr. Rieu, the Revenue Member. The latter left to-day for Gujarat, as also the Hon. Ministers for Agriculture and Education. When these members of the Government of Bombay return to Poona next week, a Cabinet meeting will be held when an announcement is expected to the effect that the Government will be prepared to grant loans for reconstruction and that the famine fund will also be used.

WHAT WILL GOVERNMENT DO?

As a result of Sir Chunilal's visit and discussions at the Nadiad Conferenee, detailed inquiries in all villages will be made. The collection of detailed information will naturally take some time but an interim announcement is expected next week. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been placed by the Government at the disposal of the Central Relief Fund for the purchase of corrugated iron sheets to be sent to stations north of the Narbuda and from which also grants will be made either free or at concession rates to the lowest classes which will enable them to provide themselves with shelter as soon as possible. Timber will be similarly provided to them.—A. P.

CROPS DESTROYED IN BHAL DISTRICT

SHETH JAGJIVAN UJAMSEY INTERVIEWED

"All the crops in the Bhal district have been washed away, the black soil has disappeared, and there is no possibility of growing crop this year, as three feet deep sand has deposited itself, in the village soil there," so said Sheth Jagjiwan Ujamsey, the prominent share broker of Bombay, who had gone for relief work in Kathiawar in the s.s. "Bahaduri," a fortnight ago, and who has now returned to Bombay, in an interview to a "Bombay Chronicle" representative. when requested to relate his experiences in the flood-stricken parts of Kathiawar, he said:—

"People would die of hunger, but they would not ask support from any "charities". Those, who are respectable, would not only demand help from flood relief funds, but, if their local leaders suggest their names for relief, they would quarrel with their leaders, because they consider help from flood relief funds as "charity," which is entirely tabooed by them.

Q.—What of the poor ryots?

A.—I talk of the bigger towns. There, the lower class people, who are desirious of getting as much help out of the relief workers, flock together every time the relief workers go to their places. They get help from various Relief Associations, and get more than they deserve. The volunteers who are outsiders, depend upon local leaders, who are blamed and bluffed by these help-seekers, if they are not recommended for relief.

Q.—What remedy do you suggest for this?

A.—I would better call these local leaders to Bombay, and give them sufficient help, privately to distribute the same as loans and free gifts to the needy and starving middle-class people.

FREE TAGAVI LOAN WANTED.

Q.—What about the poor ryots?

A.—The poor villagers of Bhal district are in deep distress. They are without home or shelter or food. Their crops are washed away. Big layers of sand are deposited in their soil. So, they can't grow any crop there.

Even horses would stick in the mud. You can't even go there. Roads are impassable. We should like, the Central Relief fund to advance a loan of Rs. 1 lakh without interest, to these poor famishing ryots, for raising their huts—besides providing them with food, and clothing. This must be done without further delay —without waiting to see, what, how and when the Government may help these flood-stricken villagers of Bhal.

LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' WELCOME MOVE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 17.

Ahmedabad Millowners Association's Managing Committee passed the following resolution in their to-day's meeting: "The Association strongly recommends the members to assist their workmen with loans without interest for the rebuilding and repair of their houses damaged by the recent heavy rains."

The Hon. Mr. Rieu is expected here to-morrow.

Sabarmati was in floods, but they have now subsided.

FLOODS AND TELEGRAPHISTS

OVER A LAKH OF MESSAGES CLEARED

AHMEDABAD, August 17.

From 25th July to August 7th, the local Telegraph Office had to deal with an abnormal amount of traffic. Mr. B. Purnia, the Telegraph Superintendent and his staff working day and night continuously for over a week, managed to deal with over 100,000 messages the purport of most of which was: Are you safe? Wire. Mr. Purnia has received the following telegram from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Simla:—Please accept and convey to the staff my warm appreciation of the excellent services rendered in the disposal of heavy accumulation of traffic for Gujarat and Kathiawar.—A. P.

FREE BALING OF CLOTHES

It gives us the pleasure to announce that Mr. Jafferbhai Kanji, Proprietor of the Haydar-e-Alli manufacturing and pressing factory, Reay Road, is prepared to do free of charge the bale-pressing work in his said factory for gentlemen sending old and new clothes and ready made clothes to persons afflicted by the terrible floods in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

EXTENSION OF RELIEF OPERATIONS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 17.

It is understood that, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, which is doing relief operation on a large scale in Gujarat and Kathiawar, will have to extend its operations for about a fortnight more. The Congress Committee has commenced distribution of seeds to cultivators at cheap rate for some days past.—Free Press.

DR. HARDIKAR'S VOLUNTEERS.

S, M R REFUSES FACILITIES

HUBLI, Aug. 16.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary of the Hindustan Seva Dal, had with the recmmendations of the Additional District Magistrate of Dharwar, appealed to the Superintendent of the Southern Maharatta Railway Madras, to give facilities to his volunteers who wanted to proceed to Gujerat for flood-relief work and extend to them free travelling and for the transportation of packages of clothes without freight charges throughout the Karnatak. Dr. Hardikar has now received a reply from the Managers of the Company at Madras that he is unable to make these accommodations for the volunteers and free carriage of clothes on his railway. Dr. Hardikar now proposes to write to the Agent of the Railway.—Free Press.

HEAVY RAINS IN GODHRA

FRESH CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

DOHAD, Aug. 16.

Heavy rains fell in Godhra amounting to five inches 67 cents in two days, ending on the morning of Tuesday. Anand also had two inches 70 cents in 24 hours. These rains are causing great anxiety.—A.P.

(Continued from colum 6.)

not only the immediate needs of the mill industry, but also their declared policy of discriminating protection. Their final conclusion is that duty on cotton piecegoods ought not to be increased and to this decision they must adhere.—A. P.

"IT IS ALL GLITTER."

TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S VERDICT.

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

'It is all glitter but nought else' is the general verdict of the representive of the Textile Industry. No authoritative expression of opinion on the merits of Government's revised proposal are, however, available. The Committee of the Millowners Association meet tomorrow to consider the proposals. But as the question is complex it is likely that no decision will be taken in hurry.

The issue before the Millowners is said to be two-fold. One is the acceptance or rejection of the proferred extra duty on yarn by itself and the other is a forulation of the future line of action. The Millowners can accept protection for yarn and agitate for protection on cloth also. Or, in the alternative, they can reject the proferred duty on yarn unless it is accompanied by a corresponding duty on cloth as without it the duty on yarn would be of no benefit to the industry and would penalise the handloom industry. If the millowners accept the proferred protection on yarn there is a prospect of their demand for protection on cloth not meeting with consideration on the ground that Government have substantially met the industry's needs. But there is also the prospect of what little relief may be contained in the revised proposals of Government being lost if they reject them unless accompanied by protection for cloth.

Opinions differ as to the likely effect of the revised proposals on the industry and until opinion in industry crystallises it would be difficult for the millowners to take up a decisive attitude. According to Government's revised proposals, the specific duty of 18 pies per pound until the value of yarn exceeds Rs. 1-as. 14 works out at an additional duty of over seven per cent. in addition to the existing duty of 5 per cent. on counts under 20 decreasing to about 4 per cent. on 40 counts and over. Taking the price of lower counts for this calculation at 12 annas and higher counts at 16 annas. There are two assumptions possible. One is that the price of yarn would increase to the extent of the additional duty both on lower and higher counts. If the prices do increase in consonance with the extra duty, it would mean that the consumers of yarn would have to pay about 10 pies per lb. extra.

WHOM WILL PROPOSED DUTY BENEFIT.

If the proposed duty on yarn benefits the textile industry to an extent at all, it would be only those mills which are spinning mills only. Out of an approximate total of 300 mills in India, only 46 mills are purely spinning mills. Out of 83 mills in Bombay only 7 are spinning mills. Out of 109 mills in Bombay presidency other than those in Bombay City, only 14 are purely spinning mills. In other parts of India, out of 108 mills, only 25 mills are spinning mills. The total number of working spindles of all 300 mills is over 72 1'2 lakhs. Of this 28 1|2 lakhs spindles are in Bombay, 21 lakhs in the Presidency, and nearly 23 lakhs in other parts of India. Out of 72 1|2 lakhs spindles 46 spinning mills account for 12 million spindles, about 2 lakhs in Bombay, 3 lakhs in the Presidency and nearly 7 lakhs in other parts of India. If extra protection on yarn does assist all spinning mills which is considered doubtful even then Government's proposal would offer succour to about 16 per cent. only of the total spindles engaged in spinning and that too at the cost of the handloom industry.

There is a feeling that instead of the specific duty, the ad-valorem duty would be preferable as it would avoid the absurdity of greater percenage of addiional duty on lower counts decreasing as the higher counts are reached. It is also pointed out that under the specific duty Japanese yarn sell at prices slightly lower than other foreign yarn, would be paying as duty more percentage than other countries.—Free Press.

MILLOWNERS TO MEET AGAIN.

NO DECISION ARRIVED AT.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION TO SIMLA?

DISSATISFACTION ALL OVER INDIA.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO REPRESENTATION

Signs are not lacking to show that the mill-owners of Bombay are not in the least satisfied with the revised decisions of the Government of India on the question of protection for the Textile industry. A special meeting of the Committee of Bombay mill-owners Association was held on Wednesday afternoon to consider the Government communique and the new proposals embodied therein. The meeting was not open to the Press. However, it is understood on good authority that a strong disapproval of the revised decisions was expressed by several members on their individual responsibility. The Mill-owners Association have received a lengthy correspondence from the Government of India detailing the the reasons as to why the Government have come to a particular decision regarding the question of protection for the Textile industry, The correspondence could not be put before the meeting of the Committee for consideration as the members had no time to go through it individually.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION.

We understand that, in their Wednesday's meeting, the Committee of the millowners' Association had a general talk about the policy of Government. It has transpired that the Committee considered a proposal that their accredited representatives should go to Simla with a view to place their case before the Government and the members of the Assmbly. The main function of these representatives would be to supply facts and statistics about the industries by whomsoever they are required.

GENERAL UNREST.

That the Government communique has caused a general dissatisfaction all over India, can be seen from a number of telegrams which the Bombay mill-owners Association have been receiving from other associations in India. Much depends upon the attitude which the Bombay Association may take upon the matter. Sir Victor Sasson who is arriving in Bombay on next Friday will meet the Association on the same day and start immediately for Simla. He has been wired to that effect.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Although the Mill-owners' Association have not officially come to any decision, there is a general consensus of opinion that only a very small portion of industry can be profited by the modified proposals of the Government. The imposition of an additional duty on imported yarn is not looked upon as calculated to protect the textile industry in an effective manner. The mill-owners believe that the industry can be revived only by the imposition of protective duty on imported cloth.

TOWARDS RELIEF.

Another important matter considered by the Committee in their Wednesday's meeting was regarding the relief to be given to the distressed people in Gujarat. It is understood that the Committee hopes to make a substantial contribution to the Central Relief fund by means of organised efforts. They have, in the meanwhile, strongly recommended that individual mills should contribute to the Fund liberally.

The Committee will again meet in a couple of days and consider the Government's detailed reply to their representation. It is likely that the Government's letter will be published along with the Association's reply to it.

REPLY TO MILLOWNERS' REPRESENTATION.

"DUTY ON PIECEGOODS OUGHT NOT TO BE INCREASED."

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The text is now available of a letter addressed by Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department, to the Secretary, Millowners Association, in reply to the latters representation in their letter of 20th June. The letter confines itself merely to justifying the Government's decision that the duty on cotton piecegoods ought not to be raised, and to this extent, therefore, the letter supplements the Government's recent "communique" announcing their fresh proposals regarding the imposition of duty on cotton yarns and reduction of duty on artificial silk yarn.

Firstly it is emphasised that the Government of India attach considerable importance to the fact that when a duty is imposed for protective purposes its amount should be definitely fixed, and it should be levied as an alternative to revenue duty, and not as an addition to it. The majority of the Tariff Board in recommending the higher duty stated, "We cannot too strongly emphasise, that the primary purpose of the duty we propose is to provide the funds required to stimulate production of higher counts of yarn and to protect that production from unfair competition in a manner which in our view best avoids inflicting injury on other interests."

As regards the complaint that if Government intended to take into account the existing revenue duty on piecegoods they ought to have drawn the attention of the millowners to the point, it is remarked that Government did not agree to the mill owners' proposals for an ad hoc committee of enquiry, but insisted in their letter of 26th March 1926 that the enquiry must be comprehensive and that the Government of India would be unable to agree to raising the price of cloth for the consumer unless the need for such a course was established. It was for the mill owners, if they did not wish their case to go by default, to bring to the notice of the Tariff Board every fact which in their view strengthened the claim to protection As a result of investigation the Board found that depression was not solely due to Japanese competition. The Government could not but take into account the fact that the existing duty was more than sufficient to offset the advantage which the Japanese mills derived from working the double shift system. Had the Board recommended out and out protection and not merely a safeguarding as under the terms of their reference they were entitled to do, there would have been no question of adding a protective duty to a revenue duty. Sir Charles Innes during his visit to Bombay in April 1926 clearly mentioned that, while the recommendations of the Tariff Board would receive careful consideration, nothing could absolve Government from the responsibility of taking its own decisions on them.

As regards the issue of exchange, the Board made no comparison between pre-war and post-war conditions, but merely between the actual conditions of the industry and its probable condition if the rupee had been stablized at 1/4. The only valid claim established by the industry was to be safeguarded against unfair competition from Japan, and this unfair advantage was 10 per cent of the selling price and was already covered by the 11 per cent. revenue duty. In order to justify the claim to protection by a long established industry, some special reason for its inability to meet foreign competition must be established, and apart from the double shift working in Japan no such reason has been made out and Government cannot accept the view of the majority of the Board that the stablization of the exchange at 16 is adequate ground for raising the duty. The fact that the industry is passing through a period of depression following on a period of great prosperity and of rapid growth, is not enough, for industrial concerns which have made substantial profits at the expense of the consumers when conditions were favourable cannot fairly claim that they will also be protected from loss at his expense when conditions change for the worse".

The Tariff Board found the depression was world-wide that the ability of the agricultural classes to buy piece-goods was seriously impaired by the fact that the price of manufactured goods had risen to a much higher level than the price of agricultural produce. In a depression of this kind measures which can operate only by raising the prices are more liikely to do harm than good, and may accentuate the depression by attricting still further the purchasing power of the consumer. The Tariff Board had also drawn attention to the fact that a number of weaving mills in other parts of India were manufacturing at profit at the time when most of the Bombay mills were making heavy losses. In so far, therefore, as the depression is due to internal competition, protection is no remedy and if the Board are right in holding that up-country mills have certain advantages over Bombay mills in respect of a lower wage scale, proximity to their markets and greater accessibility of their supplies of raw cotton the imposition of a higher duty might place Bombay mills in a still more unfavourable position, for up-country mills now idle would probably re-open and forty-three mills, said to be under construction, would be completed and commence to work.

Finally, the Government cannot ignore the fact that depression in Bombay has been accentuated by causes for which the mill-owners would, no doubt, admit they are themselves in part responsible. Government examined all the claims of the mill-owners with a desire to assist the industry, but in consideration of the question whether the duty on piecegoods should be raised they have to keep in view

(Continued on Column 3.)

COLOUR QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

PT. KUNZRU'S RESOLUTION OF PROTEST.

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

SIMLA, Aug. 14. (By Mail).

As the autumn session of the Central Legislature draws nearer members are becoming more and more active and are tabling both resoutions and questions. Among the necent notices Mr. Jayakar, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. B. Das figure prominently.

PROTEST AGAINST COLOUR BAR IN EDINBURGH.

Most of the resolutions that have been tabled recently come from Pandit Kunzru.

He proposes the appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner or commercial attaches in the Empire, in Europe and in America and particularly mentions New York, Humburg, Marseilles and Tokio as centres deserving of commercial representation through an Indian official.

He wishes the Assembly to move Government to protest against colour bar in Edinburgh and London against Indian students and insists that at least two-thirds of the members of each delegation to international gatherings, including the head of the delegations should be Indians.

Pandit Kunzru along with Seth Jamnadas and Mr. Ganganand Sinha advocate help for sugar industry by several means outlined in their resolutions.

ENQUIRY INTO CAUSES OF FLOODS

Mr. B. Das again urges an enquiry into the causes of floods and recommends that agriculture and other subjects relating to economic development of the provinces should be placed under a Development Minister.

Mr. K. C. Neogy advocates relief to the coal industry through reduction in railway freight particularly on domestic coke.

Mr. Ram Narayan Singh comes forward with a proposal that no less than a crore of rupees be set apart from the central budget for giving aid to the khadi movement.

Of the questions tabled, Mr. Neogy has a number of questions on the question of purchase of coal by railways. Besides this he will ask for the result of the recent departmental enquiry into the administration of the Imperial Library, Calcutta and enquire how much of the loan to the Nawab of Dacca is outstanding and why this loan was not transferred to the accounts to Bengal Government.

POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Jayakar has a series of questions voicing postal grievances of the people in the Western Presidency.

Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Khan has a number of questions asking for information previously promised.

DEMONATIZATION OF GOLD.

Mr. Kelkar's questions cover a considerable field. He wishes to know the number of sovereigns paid back to the Currency authorities as a result of its demonatization last March, and wants a statement asking 'inter alia' for Imperial Bank dividends in 1924, 1925 and 1926, Government balances used by the Bank free of interest and the average rate of interest on various advances made by the Bank to its customers. Turning next to the question of the purchase of stores he addresses a number of enquiries regarding stores purchased by the railways in India. He will also urge an enquiry into general freight level, by the Rates Advisory Committee, and put a number of questions regarding the administration of ports.

Mr. Ramnarayansingh's questions include an inquiry regarding steps taken to give effect to the Assembly's resolution urging that various tracts in Bihar and Orissa labelled as backward should be brought up to the general level of administration.

Seth Jamnadas expresses a number of grievances against the incometax administration and urges legislation on land revenue assessment.

Mr. Sesha Ayyangar has addressed a number of detailed enquiries regarding Superior Officers pay on the S. I. Railway and Pandit Hirdayanth Kunzru draws attention to the Indian point of view on the recent announcement regarding a Commission on East African Federation.—A.P.

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City. B381

TRAMWAY FARES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of the proposed increase in tramway fares will probably be considered at to-day's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and I hope all popular members will rise to the occasion and throw out the proposal unceremoniously. As has been amply pointed out in the past by correspondents in your paper, as well as other Bombay papers, the Company's demands are unjustifiable. This is another thin end of the wedge, and God alone knows where this game of fleecing the voiceless people will cease, however much the Company might allege that "we are standing on our rights". The fate of thousands, nay lakhs of travellers, depends on the fight the popular champions make in the matter.

If, unfortunately, the Company succeeds in its manoeuvres, through the help of some of the members who feel so much for the Company and take its side always alleging fair play, etc., and if the worst comes to the worst, let me emphasise one point which has not been elucidated or thought of, in this din and bustle. The champions of the Tramway Company say that in exacting the additional fare for transfer tickets they will maintain the present direct services. Now the words "direct service," rather the "present direct services" require elucidation by the Company. It is a well-known fact that the Company run short-distance trams on holidays and Sundays, specially. To quote one instance, Service No. 13 trams are ordinarily run between Tardeo and the Museum East. But on holidays or Sundays some of the cars (not all) are run for a shorter distance that is from Tardeo to Bori Bunder only, and "vise versa". The passengers have, therefore, to take another car if they wish to continue upto the Museum East. Will passengers be in such cases muleted another half an anna, as according to the proposed rule, a transfer ticket will have to be issued? Not only on holidays and Sundays, but every day, the Company, to suit its convenience, and especially in the cases in which the trams are delayed, that is, are a little later than their scheduled times, the cars are turned back and not taken to the destination. For instance, the No. 13 service cars are sometimes turned back from the Tobacco Godown opposite the Royal Dockyard, and the cars proceeding from the Museum East return from Foras Road only (near the Falkland Bridge) and not taken to Tardeo Terminus. Will passengers in such cases have to pay extra for the little distance, besides undergoing the trouble of waiting in the rain or the sun? Again this point is very important to be noted. The Company runs some cars called "Extras," and they are run also from the Dockyard to Foras Road junction. Is this "Extra" service also called a full service? The Company will then be within its right to run as many cars as they like of this short service and be within its right? In fact, they will run this service with vengeance and put on only a few cars for the long distance (the present service, viz., Tardeo-Musuem East) for "namke-vaste". Surely, the Corporation are not going to supervise whether the Company is always, and without exception, running direct cars and not curtailing the "present service" as it is now pompously telling us without making the position clear.—Yours, etc.,

VOX POPULI.

PROSTITUTION OF JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I do not think it necessary that "The Chronicle" should apologise to its juniormost contemporary for its existence. That seems to be the head and front of its offending. A succession of screeches yesterday morning end in a crescendo of personal attack on the editor of "The Chronicle". One does not wish to be hard upon an occasionally entertaining band of young men; but to be entertaining, need one indulge in billingsgate and petulant abuse of every respected leader of the country? The peccant paragraphs in "The Chronicle" were, apart from a statement of the actual facts, intended to drive home the truth that even leaders were entitled to fair play. The Bori Bunder Oracle has been suggesting that there was a concealed method or purpose behind what it supposed were conferences between leaders of all parties. It obviously thought that when Indian politicians meet they are only meeting to discuss the politics of surrender. For reasons one does not care to fathom, Mr. Horniman's paper—as the "Herald" used to advertise itself—followed the "Evening News of India" at a respectful distance. Time brings its revenges: and the "Evening News" should have been gladdened to see such tribute to itself from the paper which has been satirising it as the Babe of Bori Bunder. With a glaring headline and suggestive captions, it began what fair-thinking men should certainly put down as a stunt against policies which it has been holding up to ridicule. No man is answerable to another for the faith in him. But to hang that faith on abuse of other men or to parade it for the purpose of base insinuation is to prostitute journalism. To suggest that there was a conference is to go a longish way in stating that it was either sought by the parties thereto or in any manner pre-arranged. And surely, when nothing was so easy as to elicit the facts from the individuals who were supposed to have conferred, to go on screaming and screeching may be an excellent indication of the new style of journalism to which we are getting accustomed. It is neither decent nor fair.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

Bombay, August 17.

UNIVERSITY REFORM

(Continued from colum 6.)

its passing will be a first class misfortune for the University.

THE WAY OUT.

It seems to me that the only satisfactory way out of this difficulty is to make the Academic Council the final authority in academic matters, subject, if this be legally necessary, to some kind of control by the Senate. It is for lawyers to say what the minimum possible control is. Whatever it may be it is the minimum possible control that should be provided for. Then the composition of the Council should be more closely defined in the Act. I am of opinion that it should be a large body, representative as far as possible of the various departments of study which the University undertakes, and drawn chiefly from the teaching staffs of the Colleges and the University. I would suggest 100 as the number of members who should compose it. It would be in regard to academic matters what the Senate now is in regard to all matters which concern the University. The size and the character of its membership would serve to give its decisions great authority, and whatever powers the Senate might necessarily have of rejecting or referring back its regulations, one would have some guarantee that this reviewing power would be used rarely and with great caution. I think the Bill can with little difficulty be amended so as to secure all this. If it is then I believe it will add greatly to the efficiency of the University machinery. It it is not then the Act which is to be will be numbered with the other University Acts in India that are objects of regret to those who have to work them.

THE RECTOR.

There are many other features in the Bill which are worthy of discussion, but I propose to give only cursory attention now to one of them. It is the proposal that it should be permissible for the University to appoint a Rector. This is a proposal which was largely disclosed at meetings of the University Reforms Committee, but I must confess that I have never able to understand it. It is proposed, if a Rector be appointed, to strip the Vice-Chancellor of almost all his functions and clothe the Rector with them. The Vice-Chancellor is to preside at the convocation and meetings of the Senate, in the absence of the Chancellor, to convene the Senate, and to exercise such other powers as may be conferred on him by the Act and the Statutes. The Rector (if any) is to do most othr things that a Vice-Chancellor, ordinarily does. He is even to preside over the Syndicate. Would it not be a much more natural thing to call the man who does the work the Vice-Chancellor? Let the Vice-Chancellor be a full-time officer if necessary, but let him be real head of the University, having his hand on all its business.

CONCLUSION.

I would say in conclusion that I see great possibilities in the Bill. I think it is capable, if it be properly amended, of facilitating the transaction of University businss, and of giving the University greater freedom for the carrying on of its work and for extending that work. I think on the other hand that if it were to pass into law without fairly radical amendment, especially in the parts to which I have directed attention, it would greatly hamper the University in its work, making the transaction of business much more cumbrous than it now is, and making its academic work less efficient. I trust our legislators will apply all their wisdom to making it a really worthy and useful piece of legislation.

(Concluded.)

CABLE ITEMS

Rugby.—Several important road improvements are in progress in London under the direction of the Ministry of Transport. Buildings which project into the Strand forming an awkward bottleneck about midway down the famous thoroughfare are being demolished. When completed the improvement will give the Strand a uniform breadth greatly facilitating the traffic.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Labour Ministry announces that the number of unemployed last week in Britain was 10,24,000. This is 95,000 less than the previous week, when the number out of work was increased by public holidays.—B. O. W.

The death has occurred of Mr. J. Ogden Armour who was having a holiday in London. His nonagenarian mother died three weeks ago.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND FIRE INSURANCE.

(CONTRIBUTED).

The readers of the "Chronicle" will remember that about four years ago the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution in pursuance of which all fire insurances of Municipal properties were to be effected with Indian insurance companies. Before this resolution was passed, the Municipality used to place all its fire insurances with foreign companies and paid several thousands of rupees by way of insurance premium every year. I understand that since this resolution was passed, the Municipality, as if to take away by the left hand what had been given by the right hand passed another resolution to the effect that the insurances should be carried by the Municipal Corporation itself. One cannot understand how a body of persons could so easily forget their own mandate by opposing shortly after it was issued. Because the subsequent resolution of the Municipality is nothing else than a clear go-by to their own order.

One shrewdly suspects that this was the outcome of the Commissioner's move in seeing that the first resolution was not adopted in practice. At any rate, that will be the conclusion which the man-in-the street will draw. Why was it that the question of Municipal properties being insured with the Municipality itself was not considered or even thought of when the insurances were with foreign companies, and why was it there was all this sudden hurry to transfer all the insurances on the shoulders of the Municipality after the resolution was passed to place such insurances with Indian insurance companies? I leave your readers to guess the significance of the whole thing.

It is obvious that the Councillors have not considered the seriousness of this new arrangement. There have been instances in which such public bodies who became their own insurers came to grief when they were faced with a serious fire. The following information taken from a Canadian newspaper conveys its own lesson:

"The State of Minnesota started, in 1913, a fund of the kind, and by 1922 had accumulated approximately £50,000. In that year a fire destroyed a teachers' college, the damage being about £100,000, absorbing the whole fund and leaving the State in debt for £50,000. The city of Montreal thought that, as its properties were scattered about the City, it could safely insure its own risks. A fund of about £40,000 was built up, but losses occurred of £300,000 on the City hall, £25,000 on the dust destructor plant, and £6,00 on the Municipal market. Jacksonville (Florida) was wiser. A proposal in 1921 to set aside £3,000 until a total of £30,0000 was reached, to cover Municipal fire losses, was rejected. The decision was justified in six months, when the electric light plant was damaged to the extent of £5,000. The Toronto Education Department recently sought powers to levy a rate for creating a fund to provide for its own fire losses but the proposal has been vetoed. Figures were compiled showing that the Department had from 1898 to 1926 been insured in a sum of about £50,000, and that it would take eighteen years to accumulate this amount, even if, meanwhile, there were no losses."

In the face of the patent failures quoted above, I seriously ask our civic fathers whether they are going to see that these costly experiments are tried in Bombay also. It is not too late even now to nip the idea of self-insurance in the bud, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of the tax-payers of this city as also of the well-being of Indian insurance Companies, the Bombay Municipal Corporation will hand over this business to Insurance Companies who can deal with it better and who will pay the claim, however large the amount may be, promptly rather than be caught by a serious fire which would perhaps mortgage Municipal funds for generations to come.

MERMAN AND MERMAID.

EXHIBITION IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), Aug. 17.

Bodies of dead merman and a mermaid are being exhibited at the local Excelsior Picture Palace to crowded houses.

The director of the show claims that these dugongs were captured by Captain John Khaku on July 14, 1905 near Hamarkharu Island, South Atlantic.

The merman measures 9 feet from head to the end of the tail which is horizontal with the body.

Above the hip the body is that of a human being, excepting the ears, which, though placed near the exact location resemble an interrogation mark. Chest measures sixty-six inches in width and the ribs and the abdomen look like that of a strong well built muscular man.

The bodies differ materially from those picture minus the two tusks which the male specie has got and has got in addition an enlarged breast.

The bodies differ materially from those found in the legends and the people are discussing whether they have after all seen mermaid and merman or not.—Free Press.

DETENU'S LIFE IN DANGER

CALCUTTA, Aug 17.

A correspondent writes to "Forward" states that detenu, Narendranath Bennerjee, interned at Lapur in Birbhum District is seriously ill.

This is the third time that he has been attacked with fever during the course of one month, and it is feared his life may be in danger.—Free Press.

DR. ANSARI SPEAKS OUT.

(Continued from page 7.)

least ask my fellow-Congressmen and my fellow-countrymen to cease to deceive themselves and others by false labels.

From the Constitution that was granted to us I could foresee that we would gain nothing by working it in the provincial and central legislatures, and the experience that has been gained during the two triennial periods, in the latter of which Congressmen too had their full share, has conclusively proved to me that this constitution is a delusion and a snare. At any rate, it is no possible to maintain our Non-Co-operation with the bureaucracy whilst participating in the work of the Councils. It is not unlikely that through them some minor reforms may be gained, but it seems to me that the price that we must pay for them has to be co-operation. For those who share my views, only one course is open and that is a course which I have myself followed along with my friends, a course of keeping away from these Councils. But those who do not share my views, they form the majority in the Congress to-day, may still continue to remain in the Councils. I would earnestly suggest to them that they should at least frankly confess to themselves that they are going to co-operate within the Councils and within the Cabinets.

PREPARE FOR THE NEXT ENCOUNTER.

Further, I would beg all those that remain in the Councils to compose their quarrels and sink their differences in order to form one solid people's party constituting the Opposition and endeavour to obtain what they hope to gain by co-operating with the Government. Having honestly acknowledged our defeat as we must, there are only two courses open to us. One course is that of surrender and the other is quietly preparing ourselves for the next encounter. I am not one of those who can ever contemplate abject surrender. Therefore, let us set out to prepare ourselves for the next encounter, and let us not fail to learn by the experience of our last failure. If one thing has been responsible for that more than another, it is our inter-communal dissensions. In fact, to my mind, these alone have been the cause of our failure. It is due to these that the Congress itself has lost so much of its popularity. It has been relegated in many of the provinces to a secondary place and preference is being given to communal organisations and specially to those which are militant. The body of the Congress itself is hopelessly divided into political camps which are mutually distrustful and antagonistic. The country is one vast camp of warring communal factions bent on destroying each other and appealing to the authorities to protect them from the murderous onslaughts of one against the other.

A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH.

The general peace in the country is maintained, not by our respect for the life, honour and property of our brothers but by the fear of the bayonet, the armoured car and the bombing aeroplane of our alien Rulers. Is it, therefore, possible under these conditions to offer any resistance to the Government, whether in the country at large or inside the Council Halls? I am sure that even the most confirmed optimist would not be prepared to give the least assurance of an effective Opposition to the Government in these circumstances. The first thing that I would seek to do if my fellow-countrymen choose to elect me as President of the Congress for the next year, would be to deal with the question of welding the various communities of India into a single solid nation. This to my mind is a question of life and death. Efforts must be made to deal with the political and religious aspects of the question simultaneously. The Delhi Muslim proposals, endorsed by the A.I.C.C. in Bombay, should be explained and brought home to the Hindu and Muslim public all over the country. A countrywide campaign should be carried on in order to create a suitable atmosphere for their examination, approval and acceptance. (Message Incomplete.)—A. P.

BAN ON SAMBAMURTI AND YAKUB HASAN

RESOLUTION TO LIFT IT IN MADR COUNCIL

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

Among the proposals coming up before the meeting of the Madras Legisative Council next week.

The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri will demand a separate department of textiles and Mr. Bashir Ahmad will ask for a declaration by Government that they have no objection to their employees wearing khaddar.

Another resolution seeks to remove the ban on Yakub Hassan and Sambamurti on account of their imprisonment for political offences.—A. P.

The Hon. the Resident of the Nizam's Dominions with his Under-Secretary Captain C. W. L. Harvey, M.C. left for Ootacamund on Wednesday morning.

INDIAN COTTON.

CAN COMPETE WITH AMERICAN.

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

LONDON Aug. 16.

Williamstown (Massachusetts).—In the course of a discussion on the question of the revision of war debts at the Institute of Politics Prof. Todd of the London Cotton Exchange discussing the British Empire as a potential competitor with the United States in the cotton production said that India could raise cotton at a lower cost than any country in the world. It was only a question of time till she could compete with America. India had increased her production by fifty per cent in the past decade, and would probably increase it as much again by 1937. In the stabilished price of eighteen cents was maintained a corresponding increase in the consumption and buying power would check the menace of surplus production.—Reuter.

BOXING AT AMSTERDAM OLYMPIAD

LONDON, Aug. 16.

V. Barker, President of the Amateur Boxing Association and Secretary of the International Amateur Boxing Federation questioned regarding the Olympic Committee's decision says that it is certain that all nations which are members of the Federation will be debarred from boxing at the Amsterdam Olympiad.—Reuter's Special.

PORT TRUST ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECRETARY REMOVES MISUNDERSTANDING.

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

The Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust writes to the Free Press of India:—

"The Free Press of India message that the Bombay Port Trust paid a sum of £500 for a half-page advertisement in the London "Times" is not correct. The Port Trust inserts a yearly advertisement in the "Times" Trade Supplement costing £ 50 The reference to the message was presumably to an offer received from the London "Daily Telegraph" for a whole-page advertisement for £500 which the Trustees declined."—Free Press.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF DRUGS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Benode Behari Mukherji, a despatch clerk in the Telegraph Stores in Calcutta, has been arrested by the Excise staff in connection with the alleged smuggling of contraband drugs, chiefly opium and cocaine, in which it is stated that some of the members of the subordinate staff of the office of Controller of Telegraph Stores are implicated.

Investigation is proceeding.—Free Press.

MUSLIM LADIES' EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

POONA, Aug. 17.

The sixth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies Educational Conference will meet at Poona on Monday the 17th October next at Haroon Hall, Poona. Lady Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer is the chairman of the Reception Committee and Mrs. Zubeida Khatoon Syed is the Secretary. Lady Wilson has kindly consented to open the Conference.—A. P.

APPRECIATIVE REFERENCE TO SIR NORCOT WARREN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Reference to the great ability and "kind humanity" of Sir Norcot Warren, and to the pending retirement of Mr. D. S. Maclure Secretary and Treasurer after thirty-one years in the service of the Bank, were made yesterday by Mr. B. E. G. Eddis presiding at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on the Calcutta register of the Imperial Bank of India. Sir Alexander Murray and Raja Reshee Case Law were re-elected members of the local board.—A. P.

OUR SURAT LETTER

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY RIOT CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 16.

The Shivaji Tercentenary Riot Case which is being heard before the Special Magistrate Mr. C. N. Millard, is making a good progress, and the defence counsel Mr. Benning hopes to finish with the cross-examination of all the remaining prosecution witnesses by Friday next. On Saturday, though, it is a local holiday the court will proceed with the case recording the accused's statements as his honour thinks that it is a Hindu holiday, while the accused are all Mahomedans.

A new weekly newspaper named "Hindoo" is started by the local Hindoo Karyalaya with the object of promoting the cause of Shudhi and Sangathan.

PROSPECTS OF AVIATION

INDIA OFFERS IDEAL CONDITIONS.

COL. SHELMERDINE'S IMPRESSIONS.

KARACHI, Aug. 16.

Colonel F. C. Shelmerdine, O.B.E., Director of Civil Aviation in India, arrived in Karachi on his first official visit on Saturday night by mail steamer. Last evening he was the guest of the Air League of India at an "at home" held in his honour. Colonel Shelmerdine read a paper of civil avaition in India. Discussing the position of avaition in India, he said: "Here, in India, we have an ideal country for commercial air transport. Distances are great and means of communication not too good. Climatic conditions are favourable. Let us consider what routes in India will be of the greatest benefit to the general community, and at the same time, offer the best chances of commerical success. In my opinion, if a regular weekly air service can be provided from Europe or Egypt to Karachi, extensions from Karachi to Delhi and to Bombay should be of great value for the carriage of mails and passengers. Even with a weekly service running only from Egypt, a saving of seven days in the time of transit between London and Karachi can be effected, and with extensions to Delhi and Bombay, mails and passengers will reach Delhi on Sunday night, instead of the following Saturday night, as at present, and Bombay on Sunday night, instead of the following Friday morning as at present.

As soon as night flying can be organised, a further saving of time will be possible. Until then, air transport between Delhi and Calcutta offers no advantage over rail transport. The journey by air can be done in one day, but the train can accomplish the same journey in one day and two nights. Passengers and mails for Calcutta would therefore proceed as far as Delhi by air, and complete the journey by train, arriving at Calcutta on Tuesday.

Col. Shelmerdine continued: The routes, then which I suggest should be the first to be developed in India are the Karachi-Delhi, Karachi-Bombay and Calcutta-Rangoon routes. I regard the through route from Karachi to Calcutta as the main route of India. After the three routes which I have mentined have been developed, the next route should be from Bombay to Calcutta, joining the main trunk route at Allahabad. It appears to me that in the future, Allahabad will be the main air junction of India, for here will meet the main cross-India route and the routes from the Northwest and southwest of India.

NEED OF PROPER GROUND ORGANISATION.

The first essential for the operations of commercial air transport is a proper ground organisation. It is the policy of the Government of India to acquire and maintain all landing grounds and their equipment on the main routes. For the three routes to which I have referred, we have to provide a ground organisation for appreximately 2,100 miles which is a large undertaking, but it has been done in other countries, and there is no reason why it should not be done in India. Speaking with regard to the ground organisation on the Karachi-Bombay route, he observed that at Bombay there is at present no suitable aerodrome, but land is available, and an excellent aerodrome can be constructed, but it will cost a large sum of money. A hangar and workshops will be necessary, together with wireless and meteorological facilities which can be provided without difficulty. Three emergency landing grounds will be necessary on the route and an intermediate aerodrome with wireless facilities. The through route across India from Karachi to Cacutta will run via Nasirabad, and thence, via Jhansi and Allahabad, to Calcutta. We already have civil aerodromes at Allahabad and Calcutta, but the latter requires considerable expenditure to convert it into an all weather aerodrome. We are now acquiring daud at Gaya for a civil arcodrome, and there is a military emergency landing ground at Asansol. With these arrangements, the cross-India route, even though the full development of the Nasirabad-Calcutta Section is not proceeded with immediately, will afford reasonable facilities for pilots undertaking long distance flights.

COST OF ORGANISATION.

It is too early yet to say what the total cost of the ground organization to which I have referred will be, as so much depends on the price of the land which we shall have to acquire for aerodromes and emergency landing grounds. This year there is available for the ground organization of civil air routes the following sums: (1) For the establishment of a civil air route across India Rs. 1,50,000; (2) for the survey of primary air routes, Rs. 25,000. We thus see that we have this year a sum of Rs. 1 3/4 lakhs available towards the total sum required for ground organization, and you will realise from what I have said, that this sum will not go gar.

I am firmly convinced that there can be no regular civil aviation in India until a proper ground organization has been provided, but while this ground organization is being prepared, there is much that can be done to advance civil avaiation in India.

INDIA'S SUBSTANTIAL HELP.

In conclusion he mentioned that though India has been extremely backward in matters of civil aviation she has provided very substantial assistance for the imperial airship scheme. This assistance has taken the following forms: (1) a site for an airship base at Karachi has been purchased, and leased to the British Government free of rent, (2) a grant in aid of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made, (3) a site for a mooring mast at Bombay has been acquired, (4) a site for a subsidiary airship base at Calcutta has been acquired and (5) wireless facilities at Karachi Aerodrome, common to both airships and aeroplanes have been provided.—A. P.

KEEP STOMACH CLEAN AND BOWELS ACTIVE

That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sickness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active.

Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle.

TRANSPORT OF RAW MATERIAL.

PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF RY. FREIGHTS.

QUESTION BEFORE RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

I understand that the Government of India are shortly to publist the report of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, on the application of the Katni Lime Manufacturers, against the G. I. P. Railway protesting against the imposition of the terminal charge of four annas per maund. The Government of India will also probably announce their own conclusions on the Committee's findings. This is the second report which since the establishment of the Committee will see the light of the day. But that does not mean that the Committee has been vegetating all these fifteen months. If in the beginning of its career the Committee did not receive a sufficient number of applications for enquiry, it was because of the restrictions imposed round each application such as the deposit fee of Rs 100 and three months' period allowed to the Railway Board within which to decide whether the application should be referred to the Committee or not. But Sir B. N. Sarma and Mr. Mansen are not the persons to sit idle. They promptly represented to Government urging relaxation of the rules and the result was that the deposit fee had been reduced to ten rupees, and the three-month period cut down to two months.

MAJOR COMPLAINTS.

Since this relaxation there has been, I understand, no less than half a dozen major complaints received by the Committee through the Railway Board, all of which are nearing completion of enquiry, but the number of complaints that were sent to Government by merchants or commercial bodies may said to have been thirty. Of these a few are stated to have been compromised as the railways did not want to run the gauntlet of enquiry by the Sarma Committee. The compromise in all these cases was in favour of the aggrieved merchants. and so it is believed that the presence of the Committee, even though it is not yet a tribunal, has been a useful factor in the settlement of the claims.

THE BASIC DEMAND.

The basic demand in most of these applications has been the reduction of railways freights on the transport of raw material to a level that obtains on other railways or to such a level as would enable manufacturers to make a reasonable profit. In another report that os also to be shortly published, the decision is to be whether the G. I. P. Railway should charge the existing rate for the transport of lime from Katni to Howrah over the Jubbulpore section and not reduce it to the same rate as charged on the East of Naini and thus help the cement industry. The objection of the railway has been that on the former line there was no competition for industry, as in the latter and so the rates differ according to conditions. This report of the Committee together with the Government decision will be interesting.

MOVE FOR SIMPLIFYING PROCEDURE.

Among other major complaints two have been from the cotton industry, one from petrol suppliers and another from a sugar mill. As regards the Baroda Alembic Chemical Works the complaint against the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in which there is a dispute about the classification of medicine. I understand a compromise will probadly be effected.

MORE FOR SIMPLIFYING.

There has been discussion recently between the Committee and the Railway Board for simplification of the procedure adopted in connection with the enquiries it was in this connection that Sir B. N. Sarma came up to Simla a few days ago, and stayed for about a month. As a result of his representations new rules might be brought into practice, and, consequently, decisions of the Committee are likely to be quicker than before The Committee may, therefore, have a busy time during the winter months.

INDIAN CURRENCY RECOMMENDATIONS.

MECHANISM OF "GOLD BULLION STANDARD."

Prof. H. Stanley Jevons of the University of Rangoon writes the following interesting article on Indian Currency recommendations in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial."

"The report of the Commission on Indian Currency and Finance was published in August last year; and its recommendations have been the cause of bitter controversy in India, which still continues. The main proposals of the Commission were the achievement of stability of exchange by the introduction of a "gold bullion standard" with the rupee rated at 1s. 6d., and the unification of the control of currency and credit by the establishment of a central bank on modern lines. The Government of India lost no time in preparing to carry out these recommendation, and in January of the present year published the text of three bills which were to be introduced in the Indian Legislature the following month. The purpose of the first was to alter the rating of the rupee to 1s.6d. from 2s., which from 1920 on had remained the legal rating, though in practice inoperative; to demonetise the sovereign, and to oblige the Government to buy gold bullion or coin tendered in quantities of not less than 400 ounces at a price corresponding with 1s. 6d. to the rupee exactly, and to sell exchange on gold standard countries at the lower gold point (about 1s. 5 3|4d.). The second bill provided for the founding of a Central Reserve Bank, to take over from the Government the issue of the paper currency, to regulate credit, and to deal in buflion; and the third bill embodied the consequent amendments in the constitution of the Imperial Bank of India.

The first of these aroused the furious opposition of Indian commercial circles, whence the reversion to the pre-war rating of 1s. 4d. was demanded. The *de facto* rate being 1s. 6d., lowering it would have stimulated trade and benefited temporarily Indian agriculture and industries by raising the prices of Indian produce on the average by 12 1|2 per cent. The fact that there must follow in a few months an equivalent rise of the cost of living was largely ignored. The issue was settled on March 7, 1927, by a notable division in the Legislative Assembly, the higher rate being carried by just two votes. The passing of this bill into law put the Government in a position to proceed with the Reserve Bank bill, which was referred to a joint committee of both houses, and to revalue the securities in the paper currency reserve.

Before turning to the consideration of the Reserve Bank bill, it will be of interest to observe what has happened in regard to the paper currency since the publication of the Commission's report, which event in itself could not fail to have some effect. The reason of that is that the report in advocating the establishment of the gold standard has made it clear that the rupee is a token coin, though it will remain unlimited legal tender. "The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin," say the Commission. The notes will represent gold, and part of the vast quantity of silver in the reserve might have to be sold, thus lowering its price and making rupees of less value for melting. Rumours of such being the intentions of the Government circulating in the bazaars probably led shopkeepers and others having hoards of rupees to think it would be wise to convert them into notes. Whatever the cause, the silver holding of the paper currency reserve increased by Rs. 81,000,000 between the end of July and early December, and reached the record figure of almost 1,050 millions of rupees. At the same time Indian export trade was depressed and exchange weak; hence considerable deflation became necessary. For the past fifteen months the world's demand for Indian staples has been poor, and the sagging tendency of exchange has been checked only by continued extensive deflations, which, impinging on the money markets of Bombay and Calcutta, have been partly responsible for the outcry against the Government's exchange policy. The sterling securities in the reserve were reduced by the end of May by Rs. 190,000,000 and the Indian securities by Rs. 220, 000,000. A just comparison may be made between the figures for dates twelve months apart, so I give those for the end of May:—

COMPOSITION OF THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

Rupees, 00,000's omitted.)

	May 31, 1926	Mar 31, 1927	May 31. 1927
Silver coin & bullion	866,0	1,044,7	1,042
Gold coin & bullion	223,2	223,2	297,6
British securities	210.0	55,7	21.0
Indian securities	571,6	497,7	354,6
Total circulation	1,870,8	1,841.3	1,714,5

The increase of the value of gold in the reserve is due merely to the revaluation of the holding at 1s. 6d. instead of 2s. as from April 1. The total amount of money in circulation, both rupees and currency notes, was reduced during the twelve months by 331 millions of rupees; but of this the last two months of the period were responsible for 123 millions. The need for this rapid deflation is ascribed to the sudden increase of imports caused by the knowledge which the passage of the Act in March afforded that exchange would not be allowed to fall to 1s. 4d. A revival of world trade, which cannot be delayed much longer, will cause a rapid growth of Indian exports and enable the Government to replace the sterling securities and strengthen the gold holding in the reserve in preparation for the transfer of the assets to the Reserve Bank.

RESERVE BANK PROPOSAL.

The Government of India for some years past has felt that the new problems in in the control of the currency which have been constantly arising, not only from the war but from the growth and changing methods of business in India during the past twenty years, have occupied too much of the time of the Finance Department. Moreover, the connection between Government remittances, the control of the currency, and the amount of bank credit grows closer, and the desirability of consultations with the banks becomes more evident, but no easier when the capital city is situated hundreds of miles away from the head office of any important bank. Currency policy since the war has become a political issue to a regrettable extent, and it is felt that the paper currency and home remittances should be kept free from politics. The necessity for unity of control of currency and credit will become greater as banks grow in number and volume of business throughout India. American experience shows that it is important to link numerous banks into a well-organised credit system, and for this purpose, as the Commission said, there is no better agency than a central bank of issue. They proposed, therefore, the establishment of a central reserve bank for India.

This was not done, however, without considering the claims of the Imperial Bank of India, which was established in 1921 by the amalgamation of the three Presidency banks by a special Act. It has about 160 branches in towns of any commercial importance throughout India and Burma, and provides clearing facilities for all banks; it is the Government bank, and does Treasury business and has the management of the Government internal debt. The paper currency might be handed over to its management in a separate "issue department." The Commission decided against this course mainly because the Imperial Bank carries on an extensive commercial business, which is not appropriate to the Central Bank of the well-established model in other countries. The "member bank" system of the United States could hardly be applied without legally divesting the Imperial Bank of power to continue its commercial business, which would be a loss to the country. A new organisation was proposed, therefore, and the bill to establish the Reserve Bank of India is now under consideration.

The bill contains the following provisions as to the constitution of the bank and the character of its business: The share capital is to be Rs. 50,000,000, and the Imperial Bank is to have the option of subscribing for three-tenths of the shares. The head office of the bank is to be in Bombay, and it is to open branches in London, Calcutta, and Madras, to which will be added (in committee) Rangoon. The bank will be governed by a board of fifteen directors; the governor and deputy governor of the bank, nine elected by the shareholders, three nominated by the Government, and an officer of Government who will have no vote. No other director may be an officer of Government or a member of the Indian or any Provincial Legislature, nor may a director be a director or employee of any other bank. As regards Indians, the choice would thus be limited to a comparatively small number amongst the business men who have experience of Western methods. It is further provided that the meetings of the Board shall ordinarily be held in Bombay, but once in every four months in Calcutta. Shareholders are to have one vote for every complete Rs. 2,000 of shares, but not more than ten votes.

The bank is to be closely limited as to the kinds of busines which it may transact. It may accept deposits on current account only, and may not pay interest on deposits. It may purchase or discount commercial bills having not more than 90 days to run bearing two good signatures, or six months' bills drawn in respect of agricultural produce if one of the signatures be that of a bank, the total of such bills not to exceed one-fifth of all bills. The bank may buy and sell foreign currencies of gold standard countries in amounts not less than Rs. 100,000. Advances are permitted only on trustee securities, gold, bills of the catagories permitted for purchase, and promissory notes of banks, supported by documents of title to goods. It may issue demand drafts and bank post bills on its own branches, may act as agent or correspondent for any bank, and it is required to buy and sell gold bullion and to issue bank-notes on the condition laid down in the bill.

(To be contined).

PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME OF B. H. LEAGUE.

The following scheme has been announced for Matric students of Bombay High Schools with total amount of prizes of Rs. 150|- as under 1st Prize Rs. 50, and Rs. 30, 3rd Rs. 20, 4th Rs. 15, 5th Rs. 10, and (6th to 10th) five prizes of Rs. 5|- each. 10 certificates of Merit.

Competitors are required to submit an essay on "cruelty to animals and how to prevent it" discussing the following points, (1) Various forms of cruelty (2) Causes of cruelty (3) Moral and Economic effect of cruelty (4) Prevention of cruelty. Books of reference are:—(1) Horrors of cruelty to animals (2) Humaniterian field of work in the east (3) Pamphlets: Cow Protection under Muslim Rule and Need of Milk for the Millions and may be obtained from the office of the league by sending 5 ans. worth postal stamps. The final date of registration is 15th September 1927 and for submitting the essay is 10th October 1927.

The Bombay Gold and Silver Merchants Pashu Rakshak Mandal has promised to pay the above amount of Prizes.

Forms of registration can be had either from the heads of High Schools or from the Secretary B. H. League, 14, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 18TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday, it is quite clear that you want to be flattered, and also flatter yourself with the oleaginous unction applied to your happy soul that you are one of the cleverest "subjantawala" species. Being a man of means, you are sure to blow your own trampets, bagpipes, conch-shells, and (ultimately) bubbles, in the press. In fact you are a living embodiment of egoism and egotism. The one great qualification that you possess is your deep thinking out of a plan, and executing it immediately, without looking to the right or left or above at the sky invoking first the Almighty's help, as many weak-kneed policywallas do. In this, you are acting exactly like Mrs. Blanche Green, who has made her name and fame (and, incidentally, a bulged purse) in her thriving business, and whose income is stated to be £20,000 a year, and who lately said: "My slogan is, Plan your work and work your plan" Your fibre is so made as to prepare several times foul plans to entrap silly flies, or lead a life of nine days' wonder. You are one of those exceptions who have no love for children, and try to avoid them as you would do a hot potato or the outstretched hand of a leper while riding in a tram-car near the window. One of the reasons of your disljke of children is the bitter experience you had from some of the brats who played some mischief with your beard, or who soiled your best suits while you were trying to please their parents who fondly gave them into your hands to dandle about, or who played havoc in your drawing room and the hall, like a bull in a China shop. Your activities are so varied and prompt that your programme just begins when a new day begins, that is, to make the things clear, you begin at times your work early in the morning, prowling about out-houses and court-yards seeing whether you are able to catch hold of chickens, fowls, hens etc., who are either huddling in coops or perching on tree branches, and when you are caught you will have the presence of mind to say that you are doing this according to doctor's advice who has ordered you to take chicken's soup.

WIDOW MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION

Under the instructions from the "Sir Gangaram Trust Lahore" a widow marriage Association has been opened in Bombay. Those interested in widow marriage are requested to put themselves in communication with the organiser of the Association, who will supply all the informations required regarding the Association, its aims and objects. Widows and widowers who wish to contract marriages may apply to the Association at the following address:—

Nawratna Vidyalankar, Organiser, Widow-marriage Association, c|o Aryasamaj Kakayadi Girgaon, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE

PROF. HORRWITZ ON COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz, of Hunter College, New York City, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the University on "Comparative Literature: its need in Indian Education" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Clock Tower Building to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

In connection with the above lecture the following Note is sent to us for publication by the University Registrar:—

There is a tendency among American Schoolmen to teach history, geography, literature and philosophy from a comparative point of view. Comparison means comprehensiveness, tends to burst the narrow boundaries of a rigid national education, and develops citizens to cosmopolitans with world-wie sympathies.

Indian history, from Vedic times onward, should take the foremost place in Indian schools; past events in Europe come next. But modern students need instruction in the World's History as well as in Universal Geography, both physical and commercial. Suitable readings from the Maha-Bharata, Firdusi and the Iliad conjure up a brilliant picture of legendary antiquity, but belong to the department of Comparative Literature which should also draw spiritual lessons from the Bhagavad Gita and Dante's Divine Comedy, all in English translations. The dramatic portion must include Kalidasa, Sophocles, Calderon and Shakespeare; they all paint soul-struggles so vividly that we almost feel that we have experienced them ourselves. The sage discourses of Confucius and Goethe's mature table-talk are by no means antiquated, as some shallow modernists declare; on the contrary they contain living germs of social and religious problems which are not yet solved.

No University deserves its name unless it offers courses on Comparative Transcendentalism which is the finest antidote against the depressing commercialism of an industrial age. We need the Platonic Vision which inspired St. Paul and St. Thomas Acquinas. Dante and Raphael. Plato's spiritual affinities in the East are 'Laotse and the 'Vedantic' theologians from Shankara onward to 'Vivekananda', the only great disciple of 'Ramakrishna' Paramahansa.

MARATHI VANGMAYA SEVA MANDAL.

STUDY OF JNANESHWARI URGED.

The Vangmaya Seva Mandal was founded on the Cocoanut Day two years ago by students of Marathi literature and its second anniversary was celebrated on Saturday, August 13, 1927, at the hall of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya. A meeting of members and guests was held in the morning, and Mr. P. V. Kane, presided on the occasion. The secretaries of the Mandal are Prof. H. D. Velankar and Prof. M. D. Altekar, and the president is Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhaye while the vice-presidents are Messrs. P. V. Kane, K. P. Khadilkar, Nath Madhav, Prof. Gajendragadkar and Mr. B. G. Kher.

The Mandal holds discussions on literary subjects and during the year under notice among the principal speakers at these discussions were several Marathi scholars and authors. The annual subscription of the Mandal is only two rupees and some of the noted Marathi authors and scholars have already joined it. At the meeting held on Saturday Prof. Altekar gave a short account of the activities of the Mandal during the last year and stated that the finances of the body were managed most carefully and that a sum of Rs. 100 had been already deposited with a bank. In order to enlarge the scope of the activities at least one hundred members were necessary.

Mr. Kane delivered a short but interesting presidential address in the course of which he asked the Mandal to make a critical examination of the various editions of the Jnyaneshwari, almost the earliest book in Marathi and a great book, and to fix the most sound readings. Prof. Velonsar, moved a vote of thanks to the chair and the guests and assured the meeting that the various suggestions made would be carefully considered by the Mandal. Light refreshments and Pan Supari ended a delightful meeting. Information for intending members will be supplied by Prof. M. D. Altekar, French Bridge, Bombay, No. 7.

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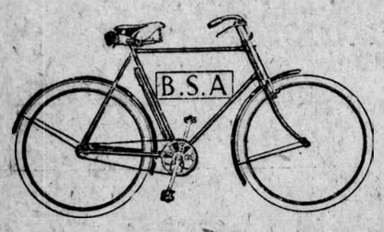

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THE SHIVAJEE STATUE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I am sure you will be pleased to give a brief space in your columns for some comments upon the artistic merits of the panels of the Shivaji statue of Mr. V. P. Kamarkar the young sculptor who I am told is still finishing in bronze the same. The photos of these panels appeared in the papers about the time of the Tercentenary of the great Shivaji. A glance at these pictures will enable any one to judge of their merits and demerits. There may be manifold technical difficulties in the execution of the relief work which embrace such crowded figures representing historic events from the life of the great Maratha warrior. It will take sometime for our Indian artists to excel panels—natural and perfect in composiaion —such as we see on the pedestal of King Edward VII's statue in Bombay. I am informed that historical scholars and eminent artists were entrusted with the work of advising the promising artist Mr. Karmarkar and for which they received some emoluments. As the equestrian statue is going to be an All-India Memorial, every true Indian will rightly think that it should be as perfect as possible and without any defects from an artistic point of view. It is, therefore, essential to know what our eminent artists have to say about these sculptures. I do not claim to be an artist but as a layman I have observed certain defects which I submit for the opinion of experts. I hear Mr. W. E. G. Solomon , the Principal of the J. J. School of Arts and his assistant, Mr. Dhurandhar, were consulted by the Memorial Committee and that these eminent artists had submitted their criticisms of Mr. Karmarker's panels. I further learn that the Kolhapur artist and cinema experts, Mr. Babu Rao Painter, had occasion to see these frescoes. I should deem it a great favour if these artists let me know what they think of the undermentioned failings which do not fail to strike a layman like myself:—

(1) May I enquire if the battle scene of Dindari can be shown in one plane? I sumbit this panel looks as if the soldiers were given a pose and the front ground was cleared. I find the heads of the horses rather small anatomically. The five tails of the horses play a very prominent part in this panel. These as well as the buttocks of the horses are shown in one uniform position. Can artists call this perfect composition? The man under the feet of Shivaji's horse seems to be a giant. We also notice another giant's legs to the left of the battle field. It is hardly possible to recognise Shivaji on account of his bulky size in armour?

(2) When observing the coronation panel one finds that the artist has invariably made use of short statured figures. The fifure following the knot of infants near the throne exhibits longer arms and shorter legs, which reminds one of the geurilla than a human being! The assemblage in the back ground with Mr. W. Oxendale, the Governor of the E. I. Co.'s Bombay factory appear as if they were all standing on an elevated platform to get their faces in the camera! The head of the child second from the left compared with the palms of the standing adult figure seems to be extremely tiny. The steps of the throne very high for the babies in skirts and petti-coats to enable them to climb. May I know if the head dress which Mr. Oxendale is shown wearing is historically correct?

(3) In the panel showing goddess Bhavani, the arms of the goddess are not proportionate. The right hand shoulder is rather small. Should not the face of the lion be shown bigger when compared with Shivaji's face?

(4) In the panel depicting the presentation of the niece of the Mullana of Kalyan the standing figures are equally defective in statures. The figure to the right with out-streched arms showing a suppliant attitude, suggests as if he is supporting the left hand of the great Shivaji seated on the throne.

I should be glad to get the opinions eminent artists on these points. In the 18th century artists and satirists like Mr. Hogarth gave very instructive skits and cartoons illustrating defects in drawing and perspective. It will be intensely interesting if any of your art critics come forward and give in details their views about this great All-India Shivaji Memorial.—Yours, etc.

H. A. TALCHERKAR.

BAND IN POONA

The Band of the 1st Bn. 15th Punjab Regibent, will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, to-day (Thursday) from 7-30 p.m., weather permitting. Admission is free.

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REGISTRATIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

REPORT FOR 1926.

The total number of registrations during the year 1926 have slightly increased from 300,218 in 1925 to 301,902 or by .56 per cent. "The increase in the number in spite of general dullness of trade thoughout the presidency shows," says the Inspector General of Registration, "that after the continuous decline during recent years bottom seems to have been touched and we may hope the number will not go down in the future. The increase in registrations is not general. Bombay City still shows a slight fall (2.7 per cent). Five Gujerat districts show an increase while the Konkan, Deccan and Karnatic taken as a whole show a small decline. The fall of 18 per cent. in the number of registrations in East Khandesh is noteworthy. It is curious however that in the neighbouring district of West Khandesh, which is also a cotton district, the number increased by 14 per cent. In Sind district the increase is general and amounts to 10 per cent. but it is acribed to tightness of money market and failure of crops. In the districts of Sukkur and Hyderabad the increase amounts to 18 and 16 per cent. respectively. The District Registrar, Sukkur, has given no reason for the increase while the District Registrar, Hyderabad, attributes it to slackness of business and tightness of money market (two contradictory conditions). My belief is that money is easy in Sind and business hopeful as the Barrage works proceed and that is enough to account a rise in business. The average value per transaction in Bombay City has imperceptibly increased from Rs. 23,743 in 1925 to Rs. 23,761 in 1926. The average value per transaction in the whole Presidency however which has been declining from 1920 shows a further fall from 1,145, to 1,098 which indicates that as a result of stagnation of trade and further deflation, property is still falling in value."

Documents relating to immovable property increased from 293,616 to 295,070 or by .49 per cent. Documents relating to movable property increased from 4,539 to 4,641 or by 2.2 per cent.

Sales show a decrease of 3,328 or of 2.4 per cent. but in the province of Sind they have increased by 6.6 per cent. Mortgages have increased by 8,134 or by 9.1 per cent. 7,618 documents relating to Co-operative Credit Societies were registered during the year.

"The photo copying system has been working satisfactorily" continues the Inspector General.

The total expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 6,31,000 to Rs. 639.000 while the income declined from Rs. 12,41,000 to Rs. 12,37,000.

DEWAN BAHADUR RANGACHARIAR'S EXPENSES.

GRANTED BY STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

I understand that one of the items discussed by the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly, yesterday was the expenditure incurred in connection with the deputation of Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar to Australia for the opening the ceremony of the Federal Capital. The amount spent was a little over Rs. 4,500, and to this Committee agreed without any hesitation, although one of the members is said to have expressed himself in an undertone against the kind of speeches Mr. Rangachariar had made in one or two functions, but the Committee granted the sum, with rather a significant warning to Government not to incur such expenditure in future without intimating the Assembly of atleast the principle thereof, leaving details to be reported to the Committee at a latter stage. I hear there is a possibility of Mr. Rangachariar making a visit to Simla about the end of September soon after the close of the Assembly session.

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